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Daily Report—

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-94-181
Monday
19 September 1994**

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Daily Report

East Asia

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Asiad Sources: PRC Councillor Visit on Hold
*OW1709115794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
17 Sep 94*

[Text] Hiroshima, Sept. 17 KYODO—The Chinese Government has put on hold a planned visit to next month's Hiroshima Asian Games by State Councillor Li Tieying due to its opposition to a visit to the games by Taiwan's Deputy Premier Hsu Li-teh, games sources said Saturday [17 September].

According to the sources, Li was initially scheduled to visit Japan late this month to confer with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and other Japanese Government officials before going to Hiroshima for the Oct. 2 opening ceremony of the games. It seems, however, that China cannot allow Li, a high-ranking Chinese Government official, to visit Hiroshima when the nation has opposed the planned visit by Hsu, the sources said.

Before China's opposition, Taiwan's Deputy Premier Hsu had successfully applied for an identification card from the Hiroshima Asian Games Organizing Committee as an official of a committee bidding for the 2002 Asian Games to Taiwan.

China also earlier strongly opposed Taiwan President Li Teng-hui's invitation to the Hiroshima games and forced the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) to withdraw it.

In canceling Li's visit, OCA President Ahmad al-Fahad issued a statement saying "no political figure will be invited" to the games, a decision welcomed by China, despite the fact that it was not clear whether Li would attend as a private citizen. Japan has maintained a "one China" policy since it established diplomatic ties with Beijing and severed official links with Taiwan in 1972, limiting contacts with Taiwan to the nongovernmental economic and private-sector levels.

Beijing does not recognize Taiwan as a nation but regards it as a breakaway Chinese province.

PRC Olympic Committee Asks Refusal of Hsu Visit

*OW1709124494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT
17 Sep 94*

[Text] Hiroshima, Sept. 17 KYODO—The Chinese Olympic Committee has sent a fax to the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) asking it not to allow a planned visit to next month's Hiroshima Asian Games by Taiwan's Deputy Premier Hsu Li-teh.

In the fax sent under the name of olympic committee president He Zhenliang, China said it is set against Hsu's visit because it "reeks of" political overture. The content of the fax was similar to a statement earlier this week released by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

JOC officials are baffled by the "unusual request," not knowing how to respond as the Japan's amateur sports governing body, according to JOC sources.

"Since the matter is highly politicized, we at the JOC have to handle it with utmost care," a top JOC official who refused to be named, said.

Mekong Subregional Economic Conference Held

Global Groups Support Development

*BK1709130094 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Sep 94 p 24*

[Text] Four international organisations have expressed interest in supporting sub-regional development along the Mekong River.

The organisations are the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

Representatives from the agencies attended the fourth conference of the Mekong Sub-regional Economic Cooperation group at the Westin Hotel in Chiang Mai. Delegates from the six countries along the Mekong—Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam—approved the ranking of 33 transportation projects proposed by Padeco Co Ltd, consultants to the Asian Development Bank. Top priority has been assigned to the construction of a Bangkok-Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City road. The original proposal was to widen some existing roadways and construct some new roads at a cost of US\$123 million. Work would take four to five years. But a Cambodian request to build an entirely new road would push the cost to about \$206.6 million. A feasibility study is to be finished within five months.

JICA plans to send a mission to the region in late October or early November to identify what the agency can do in connection with infrastructure projects. Another team will identify human-resource development, said T. Kusano, deputy director of the agency's first regional division planning department. Mr Kusano said JICA would consider the projects for which agreements existed among the countries. The Bangkok-Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh road was one example.

Osamu Murata, chief of OECF's planning and coordination division for ASEAN, said his agency was also gathering information. It would consider providing loans once projects have been declared feasible for private sector investment. OECF already has development programmes in three countries in the sub-region: Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

CIDA's adviser on natural resources and environment Peter Marriott, said that Canada would announce its support for sub-regional development within three weeks.

Richard Bugatsch, a senior advisor on transportation at CIDA's head office, said he was satisfied with the results

of the conference, and that Canada was in the process of supporting the sub-region. CIDA is currently developing bilateral programmes with Vietnam and Laos, but the development would take time said Mr Marriott. Consequently, he said, Canada had many issues to think about in terms of its relationship with the region.

An ESCAP statement presented to the conference said that agency was ready to participate in areas of transport. The ADB consultants recommended that ESCAP play an important role in implementing the transport projects. A study on Cambodia to identify impediments to international transport, plus workshops in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam on transport and freight forwarding, have been recommended.

Mongolia Seeks To Join Program

BK1709130294 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 94 p A3

[Report by Surachai Chuphaka]

[Text] Chiang Mai—Land-locked Mongolia has expressed its intention to join the sub-regional cooperation programme, which at present involves six countries, including Thailand, in an attempt to reduce its dependence on China and Russia, one of its top officials said.

Thailand invited Mongolia to observe the two-day meeting of the sub-regional cooperation programme, which ended yesterday. Lkhagvagiin-Demberel [name as published], vice chairman of National Development Board of Mongolia, yesterday delivered a speech on the economic reform of his country, stressing that Mongolia would be transformed into a market-oriented economy.

He said Mongolia also wants to take part in the six-country sub-regional cooperation programme, which involves Thailand, China, Vietnam, Burma, Laos and Cambodia. Representatives of these countries have agreed to form a forum, consisting of officials with full authority from each of their countries, to implement transport, energy and other cross-border projects.

Mongolia approached Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and the Asian Development Bank for support to join the sub-regional programme as it opens up its economy to the outside world. Lkhagvagiin-Demberel said the country wanted to have closer ties with smaller countries such as Japan, Thailand and Turkey so that it can reduce dependence on China and Russia.

In the future, Mongolia will seek membership of other regional cooperation programmes, such as Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec), he said.

Phisit Phakkasem, outgoing head of the National Economic and Social Development Board, said Mongolia, despite its distant location, could work with existing members of the sub-regional group.

Deputy Premier Suphachai Phanitchaphak said Mongolia had yet to submit its official plans for joining the

group, but expressed Thailand's support for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma to join Asean.

Vietnam will observe next week's Asean Economic Ministers' Meeting in Chiang Mai. The six-country Asean group should be expanded to become 10 countries group, he said.

Suphachai said the sub-regional cooperation programme was now entering the next stage of evolution, with emphasis on "software" matters, after member countries reached agreement on the broad guidelines. Software matters include immigration and the flow of goods across the borders of member countries.

'Hexagon' Meeting Concludes

BK1709130794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 94 p 24

[Report by Nutsara Thaithawat and Prinya Muang-akat]

[Text] Thailand's enthusiasm in the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation group will not dilute its role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak insisted yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the fourth ministerial conference of the so-called "economic hexagon", Dr Suphachai said cooperation in the Mekong sub-region would contribute toward the realisation of the ten-country ASEAN. Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma are to eventually join ASEAN, as envisioned by the founding fathers of the association.

Dr Suphachai said the integration of the four countries into ASEAN would be made easier through the implementation of the various sub-regional cooperation projects.

The Greater Mekong project will focus on infrastructure development with ASEAN on trade, he said, adding that the two were complementary. Also, Dr Suphachai said cooperation between ASEAN and Japan would contribute to the rehabilitation of the three Indochinese countries.

ASEAN economic ministers, due to hold their annual meeting in Chiang Mai September 22-23, are to discuss with Japan the setting up of a framework for the rehabilitation of Indochina.

Meanwhile, the planning and transport ministers from six countries along the Mekong river yesterday endorsed the final drafts on transport and energy projects prepared by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), a key engineer of the economic hexagon. They also agreed to institutionalise sub-regional cooperation by setting up two working groups—on transport and energy—and a ministerial level committee to provide policy guidelines.

Noritada Morita, director of ADB's programmes department (west), said the working groups will also be working

on the so-called soft aspects of sub-regional cooperation on legislation for crossborder movement of goods and people.

A fifth ministerial meeting has been set for March or April 1995, to finalise the projects, incorporating comments and new proposals made at this meeting, and to establish the working groups' mechanisms for energy and transport development.

ADB Vice-President Peter Sullivan said during a press conference that the ADB was ready to help on the soft aspects of regional cooperation. He said the bank sees sub-regional economic cooperation as an expedient option for growth and development. Burma has proposed Rangoon as the venue for the next meeting, however, Dr Suphachai said the ADB had also proposed Manila, the bank's headquarters.

During the press session concluding the September 15-16 fourth conference on Mekong Sub-regional Economic Cooperation in Chiang Mai Province, Deputy Premier Suphachai said that the six participant countries—China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Burma and Thailand—agreed in principle to establish a ministerial standing committee to work as a mechanism to warrant sustainable direction of the sub-region's projects, especially on transportation and energy fields. The six countries would assign their ministers or authorised senior officials to be the committee members in order to realise the Mekong sub-region's institutional arrangement.

The Asian Development Bank, which sponsors the Mekong project, will play the role of committee secretariat, he said, adding that the role was a new dimension of the ADB apart from its traditional function of lending funds.

Participant countries were given until next April to consider and make their official approval on the standing committee which could then prepare its work, Mr Suphachai said, adding that Burma had offered to host the first meeting of the standing committee.

Under the standing administrative committee, working groups or forums at operational level were also agreed upon by the fourth conference and that they could immediately proceed with preparing and implementing development projects, he said. As transportation networks and the energy field play important roles in sub-regional cooperation, transport and energy forums were approved to be established, he said.

The forums, for example, would explore funding alternatives and the processes of Build-Operate-Transfer schemes, especially for transport network projects because the private sector would be urged to invest, Mr Suphachai said.

The establishment of the two forums reflects two main fields of cooperation projects studied by ADB—inter-sub-regional transport and integrated power generation and transmission systems. These projects are fundamentally important in serving economic cooperation, Mr Suphachai said.

The conference designated east-west corridor roads from Thailand to Vietnam through Laos and Cambodia and north-south corridors from southern China to Thailand via Laos and Burma for immediate implementation, he said. Such road projects could be achieved in the near future as they need only improvement of existing routes. Railway projects were given intermediate priority as they would require significant capital outlays. To make these projects viable, greater cargo shipment needs must evolve he added.

To avoid over-investment by each of the six countries building their own power generation systems, the fourth conference concluded that the sub-region could save over US\$2 billion by the year 2000 if power generation and transmission in the sub-region were managed as a whole system according to Mr Suphachai. This conclusion was based on Thailand being the major power consumer, buying up to 70 percent of the sub-region's power production, while China and Laos would be the main supplier of hydroelectric power for Thailand and Burma, with Vietnam providing natural gas.

According to NESDB [National Economic and Social Development Board] Secretary-General Phisit [Phakkasem], Thailand's electricity needs are expected to increase from 12,000 megawatts yearly to about 20,000 megawatts by the year 2000.

Eighty percent of power consumption of the country would have to be imported in the next five to ten years, he said, adding therefore, it would be more secure to import power (mostly hydroelectric power) from neighbouring countries rather than the Middle East, Mr Phisit said.

Thailand dealt with as many as 9 of 12 energy projects agreed upon by the fourth conference, he said. Sub-regional transmission lines within the grid system would be a major topic requiring extensive study to determine, for example, who would own the transmission networks. Also present at the fourth conference were representatives from Mongolia and such donors as France, Australia and Japan.

The Fifth Conference on Sub-regional Economic Cooperation would examine the presentation of ADB's final reports on all cooperation sectors, including environment, human development, tourism, trade and investment for final approval, Mr Suphachai said. Mekong sub-regional cooperation is aimed at allowing the relative countries to improve their international competitive position and to respond more effectively, both individually and as a group, to broader regional and global economic opportunities and developments.

Japan**Kono Said Likely To Meet Clinton 19 Sep**

OW1909065294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Yohei Kono is likely to hold talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton Thursday [22 September] in Washington, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday.

Kono, who is scheduled to leave Japan Wednesday for the United States to attend the UN General assembly, is also expected to meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor Wednesday afternoon to discuss the trade "framework" talks, the sources said.

Also during his stay in Washington, Kono may meet secretary of state Warren Christopher and other senior U.S. officials, including Vice President Al Gore, they said.

In New York, the Japanese foreign minister will deliver a speech before the UN General assembly on Sept. 27.

In addition, he is expected to hold separate bilateral talks with his counterparts from Russia, China, Ukraine, Poland, Israel, Iran and New Zealand.

He will also meet Latin American foreign ministers of the 12-member Rio Group and African foreign ministers, the sources said.

If the Diet approves, he will attend the foreign ministerial meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) and Russia slated for Sept. 29, they said.

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Moves on Haiti**Tokyo Welcomes U.S.-Haiti Pact**

OW1909033494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan on Monday [19 September] hailed an averted U.S.-led military invasion of Haiti and expressed hope for the restoration of democracy in the Caribbean island nation.

"We welcome the agreement" established between U.S. negotiators and Haiti's military junta, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told a news conference. "We strongly hope Haiti will head for democracy in line with the accord," the top government spokesman said.

Igarashi's remarks came shortly after U.S. President Bill Clinton's announcement on television that Haiti's military leaders had agreed to step down and leave the Caribbean island nation by Oct. 15. "Haitian dictators will go," Clinton said in the address.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Haitian Army Commander Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras held four rounds of talks in the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince before the

two sides came to an agreement. Clinton sent Carter to Haiti in an eleventh-hour effort to avert bloodshed in a military showdown.

The United States was poised to lead a multinational armed invasion of Haiti to restore the exiled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

Tokyo To Consider Gore's Request

OW1809111894 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] During a meeting with Defense Agency Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa [in Washington], U.S. Vice President Gore asked for Japan's participation in peacekeeping operations (PKO) in Haiti that are expected to be launched after any invasion of the country by multinational forces.

In response, the government on 16 September decided to examine the possibility of providing financial assistance and sending peacekeeping operations personnel to Haiti.

If multinational forces led by the United States invade Haiti, Japan might, in the wake of the invasion, provide financial assistance and send personnel. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi implicitly admitted on the evening of 16 September that the United States had sounded Japan out about sending personnel, but he stressed Japan could not participate in any action by the multinational force, saying: "It is clear that our nation cannot join that force."

On the issue of financial assistance, a Foreign Ministry source said Japan provided \$15 billion through international organizations during the Gulf War and the government's position was, "Japan can provide financial assistance for PKO in Haiti under the present legal system."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Terusuke Terada, however, has said: "A resolution adopted by the UN Security Council calls on nations organizing the multinational forces to bear costs incurred from operations by the multinational forces. We, however, will very cautiously examine the possibility of providing financial assistance while keeping a close eye on future developments." The prevailing view is that there is a slim possibility of the United States asking Japan to provide financial assistance.

By contrast, Japan is highly likely to be asked to cooperate with the UNMIH [United Nations Mission In Haiti] which is expected to operate as the peacekeeping force in Haiti after the multinational forces have invaded. Vice President Gore is believed to have asked Japan to cooperate with these activities.

Kono To Note Contribution

OW1909063894 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in
Japanese 18 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, who will visit the United States from 21

September, will indicate during his meeting in Washington with U.S. President Bill Clinton that Japan is willing to do its share to cooperate with the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). This was revealed by the Foreign Ministry on 17 September. While the substance of such cooperative efforts will be discussed after the foreign minister returns home on 1 October, it is expected that in addition to providing funds, the dispatch of civilian police in accordance with the UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Cooperation Law will also be considered.

Kono is scheduled to hold a meeting with Clinton on 22 September, and the Haiti issue is expected to be a major item in the agenda. Since the multilateral forces led by the United States are expected to launch an invasion of Haiti around the time of Kono's visit to the United States, it is believed that the U.S. President will ask for Japan's cooperation with the UNMIH after the multinational forces finish their operations.

The reason why the foreign minister has decided to indicate Japan's readiness to cooperate with the UNMIH is the following: Although Haiti is located far from Japan, it is in the so-called "backyard" of the United States. "Cooperation with the UNMIH not only demonstrates Japan's positive attitude toward international contributions, but is also important for maintaining good relations with the United States," according to the Foreign Ministry source.

In addition to providing funds, possible concrete cooperative efforts being considered include manpower contributions in the form of the dispatch of civilian police or the dispatch of election monitors for the presidential election to be held after the term of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide expires.

However, regarding the dispatch of civilian police, in view of the fact that one civilian policeman sent to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was killed by guerrillas, a debate on whether civilian police should be sent to Haiti is expected to reemerge.

Furthermore, after civilian rule is restored in Haiti, the government intends to resume official development assistance (ODA) to this country. Such assistance has been suspended since the military coup d'etat occurred.

The UNMIH is a PKO program aimed mainly at maintaining peace and order after the withdrawal of the multinational forces, and at assisting the restoration of civilian rule. This was created by a UNSC resolution on 31 July, and will involve approximately 6,000 personnel.

More on 'Appropriate Cooperation'

OW1909093094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan will consider offering "appropriate cooperation" to help Haiti's democratization and recovery, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono said Monday.

In a written statement, Kono hailed an accord between U.S. negotiators and the Haiti military as marking important progress toward the restoration of legitimate government in Haiti and creation of a democratic system.

Japan has praised efforts by the U.S. Government and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who went to Port-au-Prince in a last-ditch effort to avert bloodshed in a military showdown, Kono said.

He said Japan strongly hopes Haiti will move toward democracy as soon as possible and that Japan will closely watch developments in the Caribbean island nation.

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito told a press conference he cannot specify what kind of cooperation Japan will offer, saying it depends on the situation and what the United Nations asks Japan to do.

In a televised announcement Sunday evening (early Monday Japan time), U.S. President Bill Clinton said Haiti's military leaders had agreed to step down and leave Haiti by Oct. 15.

The United States was poised to lead a multinational armed invasion of Haiti to restore to power the exiled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Washington's Haiti Policy Viewed

OW1809144994 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Editorial: "Intervention in Haiti Inevitable?"]

[Text] In his television address, U.S. President Bill Clinton clarified his resolve to enforce military intervention in Haiti, a small Caribbean country. The president blamed the military regime for suppressing Haitians' human rights and creating a large number of refugees. He said the multinational forces approved by the United Nations would remove the Haitian military regime unless the military leaders stepped down immediately. The presidential address was made as a final warning to Haiti.

The United States said the safety of Haitian military leaders would be guaranteed if they agreed to voluntarily leave the country. It urged them to resign immediately to avoid fruitless bloodshed.

Haiti, with a population of fewer than 6 million, was long under dictatorship of the Duvalier family. In the 1990 presidential election, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in the first democratic elections. However, he was overthrown in September 1991 by a military coup led by General Raoul Cedras.

The international community, especially the United States, has since intensified economic sanctions and other pressures on the military regime because the Haitian situation presented a challenge to the accepted principle of the world that force should not be used to

overthrow democratically elected governments. Over the last three years, General Cedras and other military leaders have continued to refuse international demands for a civilian government, and about 3,000 pro-Aristide politicians and members of the public have been reportedly killed by them.

At the end of July, the UN Security Council finally approved military intervention in Haiti. Today, the situation in Haiti is not only a challenge to democracy, but also a humanitarian problem. In this sense, a military intervention in Haiti is justifiable; however, it must not be enforced without a blueprint for stabilizing Haiti after the intervention.

The U.S. Defense Department said the United States is ready to send about 20,000 troops to Haiti. If the intervention is successfully carried out, more than 20 countries are expected to join UN peacekeeping operations. The Haitian forces comprise only about 7,000 poorly equipped troops, and it will not be very difficult to carry out the intervention plan.

However, a considerable number of U.S. citizens still oppose intervention. Some Americans in the post-Cold War world are showing signs of inward mobility. Even though those people support democracy and human rights in Haiti, they are oppose the U.S. becoming the policeman for the world. Republicans are criticizing Clinton's Haiti policy, saying: "Haiti is not threatening the national interests of the United States."

Others say President Clinton is trying to use Haiti to raise his popularity before the off-year election in November. The president probably thinks the U.S. public will support him once the operation gets started. He should try harder to win the understanding and support of his fellow countrymen.

President Clinton said most of the U.S. intervention forces would be withdrawn from Haiti once reconstruction of the nation's politics and economy gets well under way, and all troops would leave after elections next year.

However, an inadequate occupation policy could end up frustrating Haitian soldiers who back the military regime and, in that case, the soldiers might confront the U.S. occupation forces.

Even if the multinational forces occupy Haiti swiftly, democratization of the nation must be carried out at the initiative of Haitian people. Not only the United States, but also the international community, should try their best to promote democracy through an early withdrawal of the multinational forces and the introduction of UN-led peacekeeping efforts.

Continued Reports on U.S. Framework Talks

Kantor's Remark Shocks Tokyo

OW1709003494 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
16 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1

[By correspondent Hiroaki Ito]

[Text] Washington, 15 September—According to Japanese and U.S. officials in charge of trade affairs, Mickey Kantor, U.S. trade representative, and Takakazu Kuriyama, Japanese ambassador to the United States, informally met at the U.S. Trade Representative Office on the morning of 14 September to discuss issues concerning the Japan-U.S. framework trade talks. In the meeting, Kantor virtually rejected Japan's new proposal recently presented by Foreign Minister Yohei Kono regarding objective criteria, a tool to gauge the openness of Japanese markets. He said: "We cannot accept it as it is." The United States took a hard-line attitude at a time when a follow-up meeting between Kono and Kantor—which has been set up in a bid to reach an agreement before the end of September, a deadline for concluding the trade talks—is nearing next week. This suggests that Japan will be urged to make a difficult decision, including offering another compromise.

The Kantor-Kuriyama meeting followed Japan-U.S. ministerial-level talks held in Los Angeles until 11 September. The meeting was the first Japan-U.S. contact after the ministerial-level talks. The main purpose in Kuriyama meeting with Kantor was to find out how Washington has reacted to Japan's new proposal.

During the meeting, Kantor said Washington had been examining the proposal. However, he predicted that the United States would not accept it as it is, noting: "The new proposal appears to be no different from the previous one because it includes no great concessions."

In response, Kuriyama explained in detail Japan's intentions put in the new proposal. At the same time, he stressed that the proposal was the result of Japan's utmost efforts. He then urged the U.S. Government to examine it more carefully, the officials said.

With regard to objective criteria, a tool to gauge the openness of Japanese markets, Washington proposed on the night of 8 September the use of "progress" as criteria for measuring Japanese imports of foreign products in Japanese markets, dropping its demand for using "increase." In return, Kono presented a compromise plan on 10 September to drop the word "changes" from the Japanese proposal that "changes in the sales of foreign products and their market shares (should be used as criteria) while progress in foreign products' penetration into Japanese markets is also taken into account." The United States was opposed to the word "changes."

Following the recent talks with Kono, Kantor said: "We will earnestly examine the proposal." His remark was taken as U.S. positive appraisal of the proposal and was accepted by Japan favorably. Thus, Kantor's negative reaction to the proposal during the meeting with Kuriyama was all the more shock to Japan, although the meeting was informal.

Japan and the United States recognize that it is very important for the two nations to conclude the framework talks before the end of September. Kono plans to visit

the United States in the middle of next week, and there is not much time left before the (30 September) deadline for possible sanctions. The Japanese Government has to bear these things in mind. It is highly possible that Japan will be urged to work out measures to settle the trade talks, including offering another compromise plan.

Financial Talks To Start 19 Sep

OW1609122294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT
16 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO—Japan and the United States will hold talks Monday [19 Sep] on financial services under the bilateral "framework" trade talks, the Japanese Finance Ministry said Friday [16 Sep].

U.S. Treasury negotiators led by Undersecretary for International Affairs Lawrence Summers will arrive in Japan on Sunday for a three-day visit, the ministry said.

Prior to the working-level talks in the afternoon, Kosuke Nakahira, vice finance minister for international affairs, and Summers will hold talks at Nakahira's office, the official said.

Along with financial services, they will likely discuss macroeconomic issues ahead of an expected meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Madrid on Oct. 1.

Japan-U.S. talks on financial services kicked off in June with the two sides agreeing to add the area to priority sectors of the framework talks.

Under the area, the U.S. is urging Japan to allow investment advisory firms to enter the Japanese pension market and to ease regulations in the securities business.

Summers is also scheduled to make a speech on Tuesday at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo.

Possible Accord on Insurance Cited

OW1909012394 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 11

[Text] Negotiations between Japan and the United States on the insurance sector have continued to drag on, contrary to expectations that they will be the first to be settled in the framework trade talks. It was learned on 16 September that a minor conflict between the two countries over what form an agreement on the insurance sector should take was one of obstacles to settling the talks. The United States reportedly hopes to "upgrade" as much as possible the agreement to strongly bind Japan with it, while Japan wants the agreement to be as flexible as possible.

Observers close to officials in charge of Japan-U.S. trade talks believe: "Whatever form the agreement takes, its effectiveness will be the same." Nevertheless, it appears that mutual distrust between Japan and the United

States began to cast a shadow over the insurance negotiations at a time when the two nations were close to agreement.

Japan reportedly wants the agreement to be in the form of an "exchange of notes," in which each side lists deregulatory and other measures that they will implement. Meanwhile, following the example of the Japan-U.S. semiconductor talks, in which the two nations concluded a binding "agreement," the United States is calling for concluding a more sonorous diplomatic document which indicates measures that each country should implement.

Neither is in the form of treaty, which is the most binding under international law. Regardless of which form is used, if Japan violates the agreement, the United States will regard Japan as an unfair trade partner subject to sanctions in accordance with the "Super 301" provision of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act. In this context, an exchange of notes and a diplomatic document have virtually the same effect.

Tokyo 'Cautious' Over Partial Accord

OW1909015894 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 18 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] In the face of vice-ministerial and ministerial negotiations in Japan-U.S. economic framework talks scheduled to open early next week, voices have been increasingly expressed within the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] that "predictions that the two countries can reach a partial agreement late this month are too optimistic." Japan-U.S. summit talks held last February failed to conclude the economic framework talks, and the failure had such a great impact on financial and foreign exchange markets that it resulted in appreciation of the yen. It seems that the two ministries, seeing that the forthcoming negotiations may end in failure if expectations are too high as with the February summit, want to reduce as much as possible the impact that a possible failure in the scheduled negotiations would have on the market.

In his talks with U.S. officials, including U.S. Trade Representative Kantor, MITI Minister Hashimoto, who recently visited the United States, presented a draft partial agreement proposal, and the U.S. side accepted it. Since working level coordination for concluding negotiations on the insurance and automobile and auto parts sectors—two areas out of the three top-priority areas—are under way, there are growing views predicting that a "partial agreement" will be reached late this month.

However, a senior Foreign Ministry official countered such views. As for the respective proposals newly presented by Japan and the United States concerning objective criteria for government procurement, the senior official said that "both of the proposals still reflect their basic positions, and no progress was made in the recent

negotiations," thus holding the optimistic view in check. Following this, a senior MITI official said that "although we understand the United States' intention to break the impasse in the deadlocked negotiations, it is uncertain whether the two nations can conclude the talks on government procurement," thus showing a cautious view on the fate of the talks.

However, views predicting "partial agreements" were first expressed by senior MOFA and MITI officials last month, saying that "reaching agreement by the end of September is possible regarding the government procurement and insurance sectors but not regarding the auto and auto parts sector." Underlying their "change" of views in the face of the late-September deadline for an agreement is that they "do not want to repeat the same mistake made in February" (according to a senior MITI leader). It is significant whether the bureaucrats' farsightedness and deep design will affect moves of speculators, who foresee that "the value of the yen will rise if the negotiations end in failure."

Tokyo May Delay Auto Accord

OWI909095194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto indicated Monday Japan may put off agreement on auto and auto parts trade in the "framework" trade talks with the United States to beyond the Sept. 30 deadline for possible sanctions.

"Practically, it will be so," Hashimoto told reporters after a meeting of cabinet ministers involved in the framework negotiations with the U.S.

He suggested it would be difficult for both sides to break an impasse over the auto and auto parts trade issue before the deadline.

Hashimoto, minister of international trade and industry, indicated that emphasis will be placed on agreement on two other key pending issues, procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment by the Japanese Government and the opening of Japan's insurance market.

The cabinet ministers attending the session at the official residence of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama reaffirmed that Japan will oppose any moves to set numerical targets for Japanese imports, officials said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told a separate news conference that the ministers agreed to do whatever they can to resolve issues involved in the framework talks.

The ministers present at Monday's session included Murayama, Hashimoto, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, the officials said.

The session was called ahead of Kono's trip to the U.S., beginning Wednesday, on a mission to straighten out differences over the three key issues before the deadline set by Washington for possible sanctions.

Kono is scheduled to confer with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and other administration officials in a last-ditch attempt to reach agreement on the issues.

Auto Talks 'Likely' on 22 Sep

OWI909110294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan and the United States are likely to reopen subcabinet-level talks on auto and auto parts trade in Washington on Thursday [19 September], a senior Trade Ministry official said Monday.

The negotiations will be part of talks to work out a new "framework" for bilateral trade.

Auto and auto parts trade is one of three priority areas in the framework talks. The two others are government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, and the opening of Japan's insurance market.

The official said the automobile negotiations, originally scheduled for the last week of September, were moved ahead due to a trip to Washington by Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, starting Wednesday, on a mission to arrive at agreement on the key issues before the Sept. 30 deadline for possible U.S. sanctions.

The negotiations on the auto issue will be held in parallel with subcabinet level talks on the two other key areas, the official said.

Kono will make a last-ditch attempt to settle the issue in meetings with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and other officials.

Final Glass Talks on 21 Sep

OWI909122694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan and the United States will hold the final round of talks on U.S. access to Japan's flat-glass market starting Wednesday [21 September] in Washington, a Japanese trade official said Monday.

Trade in flat-glass is one of the areas under the "framework" trade talks between the two countries. Japan is facing a U.S.-set Sept. 30 deadline for possible trade sanctions.

The official said Tokyo is ready to compromise as much as possible except on the numerical targets sought by Washington to measure progress in market opening.

Besides such targets, the U.S. has been demanding that Japan's glass industry set voluntary targets to boost

flat-glass imports and that Japan's Fair Trade Commission open a probe into the flat-glass market.

Tokyo has rejected the demands, insisting they go beyond government authority.

MITI To Discuss Intellectual Property Rights

OW1709015494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 11

[Text] The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has formed a study panel in cooperation with universities and major electronics related companies, such as Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), Fujitsu Ltd., and Sony Corp. The panel will discuss various matters to grope for the possibility of setting up new rules regarding technological standardization and intellectual property rights, like the patent issue. This decision stems from the judgment that it is necessary for Japan to solidify its stand on technological standardization and the patent issue. The panel will carry on discussions over the next six months.

The MITI panel, formed within the Intellectual Property Rights Institute, which is an extra-governmental organization and incorporated foundation, is called "the Research Committee on Technological Standardization Regarding Intellectual Property Rights."

Keiji Naemura, Keio University Environmental Information Department professor, chairs this committee participated in by scholars and executives in charge of intellectual property rights from various companies, such as NTT, Hitachi Ltd., Toshiba Corp., Fujitsu, and Sony.

Based on discussions to be held in the committee, MITI intends to ask for cooperation from organizations concerned to set up new rules to improve the patent system and promote technological standardization.

Butrus-Ghali Visit, UNSC Membership Bid Reported

Murayama Meets Butrus-Ghali

OW1709023694 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The issue of whether or not Japan should seek permanent membership in the UN Security Council [UNSC] was resolved on 13 September when Foreign Minister Yohei Kono explained the ministry's stand seeking permanent membership to an informal cabinet meeting and gained the cabinet's understanding of it. On the same day, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama informed UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali of the government's intention regarding permanent membership. Murayama told the visiting UN secretary general that Japan "wants to participate in UN activities as much as possible within the extent allowed under the Constitution." His remark represents the government's

position seeking to gain permanent membership on condition that Japan's activities will "be within the scope of the Constitution." In a news conference later, Butrus-Ghali said it is desirable that Japan become a permanent UNSC member with veto rights.

Foreign Minister Kono will announce the Japanese Government's position in a speech at the United Nations on 27 September. The government plans to start full-swing diplomatic campaigns to gain the support of other countries' understanding and support, targeting next year—the 50th anniversary of UN's founding—as the year to bring the membership issue to a conclusion.

As far as the question of reforming the UNSC—the question that is a prerequisite to Japan and Germany becoming permanent members—is concerned, a working group has been formed with the UN General Assembly president as its head, and has met 22 times since January. With different countries' views being divergent, however, on 2 September, the group issued an interim report recommending "further discussions." The government expects the discussions on the reform of the UNSC to get more serious next year. So far, 41 nations have formally expressed support for Japan's bid for UNSC permanent membership (according to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs survey), but that is not enough for the two-thirds of total member states (184) needed to approve the UNSC reform. The government wants to step up its diplomatic campaigns to gain more support.

UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali met with Prime Minister Murayama and Foreign Minister Kono in succession on 13 September. In these meetings, Butrus-Ghali said "the United Nations will be strengthened if Japan becomes an UNSC permanent member," and emphasized once again that permanent membership does not mean Japan will have to make more military contributions or its financial burdens will increase as a result.

Prime Minister Murayama in response said: "It is not desirable for Japan to be passive in participating in various UN activities and peacekeeping operations. We should act more positively." Thus he said Japan is willing to make positive contributions within the scope of the Constitution once it does become a permanent UNSC member.

Meanwhile, asked about the question of Japan participating in the UN peacekeeping force (PKF), which is being discussed within the ruling parties, Foreign Minister Kono told a news conference the same day that he thinks participation in "the PKF is within the scope of the Constitution." A provision on Japan participating in the PKF [in a law governing Japan's participation in UN peacekeeping operations] is legally on freeze at present. Kono also gave his view that there exists a popular consensus on the issue of Japan becoming a permanent UNSC member, saying: "If dietmembers who represent the people are supportive or affirmative (of Japan's bid for the UNSC permanent membership), that tells the story."

NHK Interviews Butrus-Ghali

OW1709054994 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1230 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Recorded interview with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali by NHK newscaster Yuko Kuniya as part of newsmagazine "Modern Times in Closeup"; date and place not given; conducted in English, with Japanese translation given in scrolls or voice-over; passages in italics transcribed from the English]

[Text] [Kuniya] *The main issue here is whether or not Japan should join the [UN Security Council's] permanent membership, and the government here has decided that it would seek the permanent membership with condition that Japan would not participate in UN activities which entail the use of force. Is that acceptable?*

[Butrus-Ghali] *Yes. There is no relation between the membership in the Security Council and the participation in peacekeeping operations [PKO]. The participation in the PKO is a purely voluntary operation. So there is no relation between the permanency in the Security Council [and the PKO] or between any participation in the Security Council and the participation in the PKO. This is point one.*

Point two—peacekeeping operations are not limited to military operations. You may want to run a field hospital, you may want to supervise elections, you may want to assist refugees to return home, you may want to help reconstruct cities, or you may want to be in relief activities. So even if a member state is not interested in a purely military dimension of the PKO, there are many other operations.

[Kuniya] The biggest concern still remaining is that if we become a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC], we will come under various pressures, and consequently we will be driven into actions that we did not intend.

[Butrus-Ghali] This certainly will not happen. If Japan intends to become a permanent UNSC member, that will enable the country to perform roles in the international community more positively than heretofore. But if Japan has no intention of becoming a permanent UNSC member, the country will not be able to carry out positive roles in the United Nations.

In other words, the question is whether Japan has political desires to have its views reflected in resolving international issues.

[Kuniya] Then, becoming a permanent member does not mean the nation will be forced to do something it does not want, right?

[Butrus-Ghali] Not at all. It will not be forced even to participate in nonmilitary activities. The UNSC permanent members decide whether or not to conduct PKO, but they are not forced to participate in the PKO just because they are UNSC permanent members.

[Kuniya] But the permanent UNSC membership means the member nations would get involved in the world's critical issues. It means that they will come to wield big power, and will bear responsibilities, right?

[Butrus-Ghali] Moral obligations and responsibilities are limited to those concerning political issues. They are not military responsibilities. Intensive relations between the United Nations and Japan is important also for Asia. Japan is being asked neither to participate in military activities nor to increase its financial assistance. This is not important. What is more important is the willingness to participate in making political judgments on international issues.

It is important for Japan to think about international issues from various perspectives and to get involved positively in resolving these issues. I would like to see the country provide political support in the United Nations.

[Kuniya] You say there are no military responsibilities. However, the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution urging the U.S. Government not to support additional UNSC permanent membership unless the countries [applying for such membership] can contribute militarily. What do you think about such pressure?

[Butrus-Ghali] Such a resolution is not compatible with the UN Charter. I would like to repeat that becoming a permanent UNSC member does not mean it will be forced to participate in PKO. In fact, a larger number of nonpermanent UNSC member nations are participating in the PKO at present than permanent members.

[Kuniya] Let us take Rwanda, for example. The Japanese Government is considering sending Self-Defense Forces troops to that country to provide food and medical supplies or to build roads. Will that form of assistance be good enough even after Japan has become a permanent UNSC member?

[Butrus-Ghali] Of course. There will be no problem with that.

[Kuniya] Can I make one point clear? Just because it is unable to participate in military activities, might Japan be forced to make greater financial contributions?

[Butrus-Ghali] No, I must say no. As the PKO activities in the world grow, UN financial burdens will grow, and the United Nations will have to ask its members to increase their financial burdens regardless of whether they are UNSC members or not. For instance, the UN budget for the PKO used to be about \$600 million. That had gone up to \$3.5 billion three years ago, and the amount is expected to surpass \$4 billion this year. Japan will be asked to bear a certain share of the burdens even if it does not want to become a permanent UNSC member.

Becoming a UNSC permanent member does not mean that the nation will be forced to participate in military activities or that its financial burdens will grow—because of that.

[Kuniya] If you were the head of a country that is considering becoming a permanent UNSC member, what would you say the merits of permanent membership are?

[Butrus-Ghali] The advantages are very simple. International issues are turning into global issues. If we want to resolve the issues that concern the future of the globe, many countries must participate in resolving them. The resolution of such issues becomes possible only with many nations' participating in UN activities. Legislation of various international laws like the Oceanic Law and protection of human rights are examples. If we sent a 2,300-member supervision team to South Africa to monitor elections, such an action would not constitute a military action.

[Kuniya] The examples of Rwanda and Somalia indicate that the United Nations was hardly able to make a decision on its own when it wanted to intervene in these countries—dominated by the political will of the United States, which provides military forces. How do you think the United Nations can overcome the United States' political will?

[Butrus-Ghali] I think the United Nations will become more independent of the United States if countries like Japan become permanent UNSC members. I hope other major nations will get involved in the UNSC's decision-making. As far as U.S. influence is concerned, I think it is always exaggerated. There are many PKO in which the United States does not participate. No U.S. troops are participating in Mozambique, Angola, West Sahara, and former Yugoslavia. Since the United Nations does not have its own armed forces, it sometimes solicits the forces of major powers. It does not mean the United Nations has to depend on the major powers only. There are no small number of conflicts that can be resolved by sending in teams of about 400 members as observers.

[Kuniya] However, conflicts caused by domestic confrontations are growing. It is not a case of a country invading another country. It is difficult to intervene in such domestic conflicts. There are high risks of the United Nations getting hopelessly mired. Does the United Nations have criteria by which to determine whether it should intervene or not?

[Butrus-Ghali] A decision on whether the United Nations should intervene or not needs to be made by the UNSC. The UNSC is empowered by the UN General Assembly to decide whether the United Nations should or should not conduct PKO. There is certain criteria that the United Nations needs to use in deciding on the intervention. Ultimately, the UNSC makes a political decision.

You asked if there was no danger of the United Nations making mistakes as a result of getting involved too deeply. There are limitations to what the United Nations can do. The UNSC is expected to be successful in resolving conflicts in all cases. However, after all, when a

patient goes to a hospital for surgery, the operation can be successful sometimes, but it can also be unsuccessful sometimes. This is about the same.

[Kuniya] The post-Cold War conflicts of the world are becoming more complex and more serious. Is the United Nations willing to become the world's police?

[Butrus-Ghali] If the member states are willing to assist and support the United Nations, the United Nations will be able to perform the role of police. If the member states are not willing, then there will be no choice but for other countries to carry out this role instead. However, the problem now is that there is no country willing to become the police of the world. This means UN authority needs to be strengthened.

In the case of former Yugoslavia, the United Nations authorized the NATO forces to conduct aerial bombing. The United Nations has political power, but does not have its own armed forces. Hence, it had to grant NATO the limited rights to exercise force instead.

In the case of Rwanda, no country volunteered to get involved. Eventually, France accepted to station its troops for two months. So we welcomed France's involvement. The UN Charter does not say that the United Nations must intervene in all conflicts that break out. The United Nations believes it can authorize a third country to conduct rescue operations too. The United Nations believes it should welcome if two countries in conflict can resolve problems with the help of a third country—outside the framework of the United Nations.

In other words, we believe the United Nations should be something like the Supreme Court.

There are many types of regional conflicts—like confrontations between two countries, or conflicts wherein more than two countries are involved. But the United Nations does not wish to get involved in them rashly. Only when the conflicts escalate and they cannot be resolved regionally should they be brought before the court called the United Nations.

Therefore, the United Nations will welcome rescue efforts by any country if this means issues can be resolved peacefully through international dialogue.

[Kuniya] It appears very clear that you want UN authority to be strengthened. Meanwhile, Japan insists it will not participate in military activities. What role do you want Japan to play?

[Butrus-Ghali] As I mentioned at the beginning of this discussion, 70 percent of UN activities concern those intended for social and economic development. This development is the precondition for peace. Japan can get involved in such development efforts, or can make direct contributions by participating in PKO. UN activities also include preventive diplomacy. In many instances, conflicts can be prevented by sending observation teams before military invasions take place. The United Nations

can be helpful by sending personnel into regions at issue. Japan can contribute by participating in such preventive diplomacy.

Kono on Bid for UN Seat

OW1809084094

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 18 September in its regular "Sunday Discussion" program covers a live panel debate on the theme: "Japan's attempt to gain permanent membership in the UN Security Council [UNSC]; What can Japan do as a permanent member?"

Taking part in the one-hour debate, which is moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto, are Foreign Minister Deputy Prime Minister Yohei Kono, Professor Hitoshi Hanai of Tsukuba University, and Professor Toshihiro Yamauchi of Hitotsubashi University, in the NHK studio in Tokyo, and Alan Romberg, former staff member of the U.S. National Security Council and currently head of the Research and Study Department at the U.S. Peace Research Institute, in Washington, via satellite hookup.

Yamamoto begins the debate by asking Foreign Minister Kono about Japan's position on seeking permanent membership of the UNSC.

Yamamoto says: "The government initially appeared cautious about it, but we feel it has recently become very positive."

Kono replies: "I don't think there has been much change. The Murayama administration, since its inception, has maintained that in order for the government to be able to take a clear position on the issue of UNSC permanent membership, it should act only after taking all necessary steps to win full public understanding at home and abroad by having the matter discussed in the Diet or by the public. It needs, too, to learn what it means to be a UNSC permanent member, why Japan should seek such membership, and what will happen as a result of winning a permanent council seat. The government feels all these steps should be carefully taken, and it does not mean it has hesitated about becoming a permanent member."

At 0005 GMT, the moderator asks Kono about the major reasons why Japan wants to become a permanent UNSC member.

Kono says: "For one, reform of the United Nations is most important. When the United Nations started 50 years ago, it had about 50 members—was it 52 in all? In the 50 years since, membership has grown to more than 180. And people now question the rationale of having the will of 180 countries represented by only five UNSC permanent members—or about the appropriateness of this representation system itself. A large majority of UN members have now questioned this system. There is no denying that member nations are actively discussing the need to restructure the organization.

"On the other hand, the five permanent members of the UNSC are the five powers which turned the world around 50 years ago when World War II ended. But there are now countries which have the power to influence the international community in other, different ways.

Expectations of the United Nations are growing, too. There is a desire to see its job description go beyond issues related to security, and to tackle and address such global-scale issues as the environment, population, poverty, narcotics, AIDS, and so forth. Looked at this way, the United Nations should be more than an organization in which only the most militarily powerful nations can take the initiative, it should be one in which countries with other kinds of capability, influence, or experience can be recognized as valuable. This point has been made by many people."

He added: "Japan so far has made many financial contributions to the United Nations. Our financial contributions to the United Nations are currently the second largest in the world, after the United States, but we remain on the list of enemy countries. This should be changed. At the same time, the rest of the world expects a lot from Japan. It should become a permanent UNSC member in order to be able to meet these expectations. And by doing so, Japan should also be able to present its views and provide support [to the United Nations]. I think it desirable that Japan's bid rests on just such an argument."

Moderator Yamamoto then asks about Japanese conditions for accepting permanent status of the UNSC, in particular its wish not to actively participate in actions which use force.

Yamamoto says: "There is a question as to whether such a condition is acceptable to the international community. What is your view on that?"

Kono says: "It may not be important. Each nation has its own constitution, and its course of action is determined by that constitution, so I do not think this will arouse controversy in the international community."

He is asked if Japan intends to join multinational forces in invading Haiti or help run peacekeeping operations there following any successful invasion. Kono describes the background to the Haiti issue, and stresses that UNSC approval for military intervention in Haiti was given only after every possible effort had been made to persuade the military regime to step down.

Kono says: "Our understanding is that the UNSC decision has been made out of despair. While the formation of a multinational invasion force has approved, we are not going to join the force."

"The remaining question is Japan's course of action when peacekeeping operations or civilian reconstruction projects are started following any invasion. Japan has been very carefully determining its involvement in UN

peacekeeping operations. In every operation, the government has sent fact-finding teams in advance to ensure that military conflicts are over. Traditionally defined, UN peacekeeping operations are conducted to maintain the peace once all conflicting parties agree on a ceasefire. So, Japan's participation in several UN operations was determined only after thorough consideration of such preconditions, and Japanese staff have demonstrated excellent performance in such operations—they did a good job in Cambodia, and are still working in Mozambique.

"Taking this policy into account, I cannot say whether or not Japan will contribute in Haiti without seeing how future developments affect the situation. When all legal conditions are met for a contribution to the international community effort, it will be possible."

Moderator Yamamoto asks if such remarks mean Japan may join peacekeeping operations in Haiti depending on future developments there.

Kono says: "Yes, depending on the situation."

Asked what Japan plans to do when it obtains a UNSC permanent seat, Kono says: "I think there are two things Japan should do. One is to try to speak out about our pacifism and what we have learnt from our experience, something which has never been discussed by the five permanent members of the UNSC. Another is to contribute to international efforts for UN reform.

"Of course, UN reform is not very easy, and Japan is not capable of settling the issue all at once. It is not easy to settle because more than 180 members of the United Nations are discussing the issue with their own interests very much in mind. However, the international community has certain expectations of our initiative. We should positively take part in consultations on such global issues as arms reduction, environment protection, and poverty. It is important that we play positive roles in such fields."

Kono is reminded that ordinary UN members have demanded that the veto held by the current five permanent members of the UNSC be scrapped, and asked if Japan intends to join the UNSC without accepting the veto power.

Kono says: "I think it unnecessary to refuse the veto power. UNSC permanent members have great responsibilities. When Japan joins the UNSC, it should become a fully-fledged member. As long as every other UNSC member has the veto, Japan should have it too."

Referring to Japan-U.S. relations after Japan's entry into the UNSC, Kono says: "Japan and the United States have different histories, experiences, and strengths. The two nations have been cooperating to cover each other's weaknesses. When the United States is not very strong on an issue where Japan is, our responsibility as a UNSC member would be to make clear our views."

Ambassador Owada Comments

OW1709143194 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Ambassador to the United Nations Hisashi Owada by unidentified NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reporter, place, date not given]

[Text] At the 16 September session of the upper house audit committee, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama clarified his view that Japan should positively seek a permanent seat on the UN Security Council [UNSC], saying "we should not hesitate at all."

In an address to the UN General Assembly later this month, Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Yohei Kono is expected to announce Japan's intention to apply for the UNSC position in the "reformed United Nations based on Japan's nonmilitary principles."

On the other hand, debates on UN reform have not yet moved toward a conclusion. We interviewed Ambassador to the United Nations Hisashi Owada, who has recently returned home for temporary duty.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] The Japanese Government has finally decided to take action to obtain a permanent seat on the UNSC. What do you think about that?

[Owada] I was briefed on the government's ideas by the prime minister and the foreign minister when I came home in July. So I was generally well-informed about the government's stance, and I did not think Japan would drop its policy to positively cooperate with the United Nations. It is good, though, that Japan has clarified its stance.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] Japan has been adopting a cautious attitude toward the issue, and this has often been said to be an obstacle to smooth progress in UN reform talks.

[Owada] I think the overall UN reform process has never been affected by Japan's prudent stance. Organizational reform of the United Nations covers so many aspects, and thus it is a very difficult issue. Since the United Nations is going to resume working-level talks, the momentum of the reform talks has not been weakened. There are some, though, who may try to shelve any early settlement because they feel the issue is too difficult. It is necessary to keep the negotiators motivated.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] Do you think Japan's proposal not to take part in military activities can be accepted by the international community?

[Owada] National and international policies should be determined by each individual nation on its own responsibility. The most important point is that beneficiaries of world order are supposed to positively contribute to maintaining that order.

I believe it is necessary for the Japanese public to be aware that they have a responsibility and a capability to take part in the new international order. They must positively seek that goal.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] Some are questioning Japan's ability to fulfill duties as a UNSC permanent member.

[Owada] You can be more confident of Japan's ability. In fact, Japan played a major role in the peacemaking process in Cambodia. While Japan was not a star player in Cambodia, it was still one of the greatest contributors. So, it is unnecessary to worry about Japan's diplomatic ability.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] What will be the likely future developments in UN reform?

[Owada] UN reform is unlikely to be carried out very easily. The United Nations is taking the opportunity of the 50th anniversary of its launch to seek organizational reform, but it is uncertain whether it can carry it through. In the circumstances, Japan should go ahead with its own plans regardless. In the United Nations, I always say Japan's permanent membership should be discussed from the point of view of whether or not it is good for the United Nations. I think Japan should pursue its own aims, and give its opinion in a dignified manner.

Hata: Seat 'Very Important'

OW1909110894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Monday [19 September] there is a need for Japan to obtain permanent membership on the UN Security Council [UNSC] and secure a more influential voice on the international scene.

"It is very important for Japan to become a permanent member of the UNSC and say what we have in mind more actively," a government spokesman quoted Hata as saying during a meeting between opposition and ruling coalition leaders.

Hata, who heads the core opposition party of Shinseito, called on Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama not to give the impression that Japan is circumspect about its entry on the council as a permanent member, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda said at a news conference.

Murayama replied Japan needs to make more explicit to other countries its position on international contributions, Sonoda said.

The opposition politicians met Murayama and government leaders, including Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, prior to Kono's address before the UN General Assembly.

Kono, also deputy prime minister, is to express Japan's desire to play an active role as a permanent Security Council member within the bounds of its pacifist Constitution, excluding the possibility of Japan taking part in a combat role in the UN body.

Article 9 of Japan's 1947 Constitution forbids the threat or use of force in resolving international disputes.

Kono reportedly told the opposition leaders he will urge the United Nations to engage not only in peace missions but also tackle such global problems as environmental protection, population, narcotics and poverty.

Hata briefed Murayama on a plan by 10 noncommunist opposition forces to merge as a new party by the end of the year, saying they all take the position that Japan should depart from isolationist pacifism and play a more active role in the international community.

Since the UN's inception in 1945, the five victors in World War II—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union (now Russia) and the United States—have monopolized permanent council membership, which carries veto powers.

In addition to the five permanent members, the UN body has 10 nonpermanent members, rotating for two-year terms, chosen by region.

JDA Chief Comments

OW1909083394 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 18 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Defense Agency Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa by Masaya Oikawa and Hiroshi Komatsu in Washington D.C. on 16 September—first three paragraphs are MAINICHI SHIMBUN introduction]

[Text] Washington D.C. 16 Sep—Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa of the Japan Defense Agency [JDA] gave an interview to MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 16 September in which he discussed the just-concluded meeting between the top defense officials of Japan and the United States.

Concerning the question of Japan's permanent membership in the UN Security Council [UNSC], Tamazawa said, "What will happen if Japan gets involved in fighting in Southeast Asia?" He stressed that making the greatest international contributions possible in place of the exercise of force is Japan's best option.

Regarding the commitment made to the United States to increase Japan's share of the expenses incurred by U.S. Forces in Japan [USFJ], he said, "We will do our best to implement this by the end of the year," indicating he intends to include the total demanded amount during the budget formulation process.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] What will you do about participation in UN peacekeeping operations (PKO) in Haiti?

[Tamazawa] We will have to see what happens after military operations (by the United States and other countries) are implemented, and consider whether there is a need to do so. We are not refusing; we would like to decide after the situation stabilizes.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] There is a strong opinion in the U.S. Congress that if Japan's permanent membership in the UNSC will not involve any use of military force, it will be unacceptable to the United States.

[Tamazawa] What would happen if we sent the Self-Defense Forces to Southeast Asia to fight? We have decided that we will not exercise force; instead, we will do our best in other forms of operations. Among present permanent UNSC members, Russia and China have hardly made any military contributions.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] How would you handle the issue of increasing Japan's share of the expenses of the USFJ?

[Tamazawa] I have already explained to members of both houses of Congress how the figure of 0.9 percent [ceiling of budget increase] in the budget request came about in my position as a politician. They have come to understand that under a coalition government, we have certain constraints, and there is a need for coordination of opinions.

There are suggestions to use various techniques (such as covering the cost with exchange rate profits). I hope they will take a wait-and-see attitude. This is a very unusual case of trying to fulfill a commitment to the United States. In the end, we will do it somehow.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] What does the United States think of a socialist prime minister and the Japan-U.S. security pact?

[Tamazawa] At the time of the first cabinet meeting, after we received a phone call from President Clinton, we thought that the first impression and credibility is important. Therefore, it was decided that it would be better for Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to say in strong terms that he would "uphold" the security treaty, and not just "maintain" it. The decision taken at the convention of the Social Democratic Party of Japan was the result of the prime minister's strong determination. If this decision had not been taken, he intended to resign. The present cabinet implements Japan-U.S. cooperation faithfully. The atmosphere in the United States is that "they are not worried" about a socialist cabinet.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] Are there definite plans for arriving at a conclusion on joint Japan-U.S. research on theater missile defense (TMD)?

[Tamazawa] We will leave this policy decision until later. The United States may not be wholly satisfied, but

I asked them to respect the Japanese policymaking process. I would like to study this issue for another year, or even the year after next.

Kono Reiterates 'Positively'

OW1809233794 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Giving a lecture at a Tokyo hotel on 16 September, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, touching on the issue of Japan's bid to obtain a permanent seat on the UN Security Council [UNSC], said: "To have our thinking reflected in a reformed United Nations, we need to positively seek a UNSC permanent seat to carry out whatever we can." In this way, Foreign Minister Kono, using the expression "positively" for the first time, indicated a strong intention to obtain permanent UNSC membership.

In addition, he said: "Japan is still listed in the enemy nation clause of the UN Charter. But Japan is making financial contributions equivalent to the total contributions of the UK, France, and China. I have no intention to say 'it is natural for Japan to become a permanent member nation because Japan is a financial contributor.' However, we can explain to our people that 'it is important that Japan have a greater voice because Japan is making significant financial contributions to the United Nations.'" In this way, he indicated his view that the fact that Japan bears a large amount of UN shares and is the second largest contributor after the United States is an important reason for seeking a permanent seat on the UNSC.

Editorial Views Seat Bid

OW1709044594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial: "The Principles of Japan's Actions in the UN Security Council"]

[Text] Japan wants to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC] with the aim of using its UNSC permanent seat as a means to indicate the principles of its actions. What sort of principles should Japan adopt for its actions in the UNSC in the post-Cold War era? Our views are as follows:

First, the characteristics of threat and conflict have changed since the end of the Cold War and the change has led the UNSC to alter its conventional method of maintaining international peace and safety.

The East-West military confrontation no longer poses a threat to us. The concept of such threats as the destruction of the environment, AIDS, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is spreading. Only the Korean peninsula's division into North and South is still seen as a legacy of the Cold War.

North Korea's suspected development of a nuclear program is still serious. The ethnic conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the dispute over the oil resources on the Spratly Islands, and the tribal conflicts in Rwanda and Somalia are drawing attention. There is also a possibility that the environmental dispute over acid rain will take a serious turn in the future.

The UNSC can no longer deal with diversified threats and remove the cause of the conflict with conventional means, such as economic sanctions and military intervention. The United Nations needs to strengthen its function as a comprehensive security organ that is charged with handling cooperation among member nations in the military, economic, cultural, and technological areas. There is also the nonmilitary area in which Japan can play an active role.

There Are Limits for the United Nations To Intervene Militarily

Second, there are limits for the United Nations to intervene militarily to put an end to conflicts as seen in the UN's failure in Somalia. The blueprint for "peace enforcement unit" announced by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali in 1992 has failed to obtain support from the international community and there is a growing view that the United Nations should return to its traditional peacekeeping operations (PKO).

If there are limits to UN intervention militarily, the debate on "military contributions" and "nonmilitary contributions" is of little significance. What Japan can do is to make contributions in the nonmilitary area. Yohei Kono, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will indicate Japan's views on its bid for a permanent UNSC seat when he delivers his address to the UN General Assembly on 27 September. In his address, he should make clear that Japan will contribute in the nonmilitary area.

Article 43 of the UN Charter stipulates that the United Nations can dispatch troops in accordance with a special agreement concluded between the United Nations and member nations involved. Even if Japan becomes a permanent UNSC member, it need not assume military obligations and amend Article 9 of the Constitution.

Some are concerned that if Japan becomes a permanent UNSC member, it may be asked to make military contributions that could eventually lead it into a conflict and may be forced to amend the Constitution. Given the aforementioned facts, however, their concerns have no justification.

Article 47 of the UN Charter stipulates that the permanent UNSC members should send their representatives to the Military Staff Committee, a forum for discussing military affairs. In fact, however, the formal UN forces have yet to be formed and the Military Staff Committee has yet to fulfill its function. It is hard to think that the provision concerning the participation by the permanent

UNSC members in the Military Staff Committee will become a constitutional obstacle for Japan to join become a permanent UNSC member. The government needs to make clear the relationship between the Constitution and Japan's admission to the UNSC as a permanent member.

Growing Universality of Japan's Values

Third, Japan has wonderful yardsticks such as three nonnuclear principles and three principles for banning weapons exports. Japan was unaware of their value when it adopted them. However, now is the time for Japan to have those principles propagated around the world. If Japan effectively uses the special characters of those principles and speaks and acts for the solution of current global issues on the basis of those principles in the UNSC, the criticism of Japan as an "irresponsible state" would disappear.

In the post-Cold War era, as a nation with a pacifist constitution and lightly armed forces, Japan has achieved economic growth by implementing policies through cooperation between the government and the private sector. At home, Japan is presently pressed to break with the past economic system that aims to catch up with other industrial nations. Experiences, which Japan has gained in the course of developing its economy, will become a good example for developing countries.

The high quality of Japan's environmental technology is a value that must be made available to the international community. Japan's experience of reducing its overpopulation is also valuable in the light of the serious population issue in the Third World.

Fourth, Japan's affiliation with the UNSC as a permanent member will serve to reform the United Nations. The present five permanent UNSC members are all victorious powers in World War II and also nuclear powers. If the number of permanent UNSC members is increased, it would create a new framework for the United Nations to quickly respond to a new era. The United Nations has so far been a body for the victorious powers to manage the world.

The discussion on the admission of Japan and Germany to the UNSC as permanent members is not purposed to replace the current five- nation club with a seven-nation one. The number of UN member nations, 51 in 1954 when the United Nations was founded, has since increased sharply by nearly four times to 184. In response to the growing number of UN member nations, some UN members have asserted that the number of the permanent nations of the UNSC be increased and the structure of the United Nations should be reviewed. Japan and Germany, which have shouldered a heavy financial burden for the United Nations (with the former sharing 12.45 percent of the financial burden as of 1994 and the latter sharing 8.93 percent of that), have been

mentioned as potential nations to become permanent UNSC members in the course of holding the discussion.

It became clear during recent visits by Prime Minister Murayama to Asian nations that those nations strongly hope for Japan to join the UNSC as a permanent member. China is the only Asian permanent UNSC member. If Japan joins the UNSC as a permanent member, voices from Asian nations would have a strong effect on making decisions in the United Nations.

Japan has already become an economic power that accounts for 15 percent of the world's gross national product (GNP). What we will have to guard against if and when Japan feels its political presence in the world as a permanent UNSC member is the revival of cocky nationalism. Since the beginning of this year, two cabinet members have made a slip of the tongue that shows their insensitivity to Japan's past. We must break with that insensitivity.

There were unclear points when Japan's affiliation with the UNSC was first discussed. Last year, the Foreign Ministry virtually announced Japan's bid for a permanent UNSC seat without providing the people with full information and before the Diet held debates. At present, ruling parties are cautious about Japan's bid for a permanent UNSC seat largely because of their distrust of bureaucrats' push for the bid.

With Foreign Minister Kono taking a cautious stance on Japan's bid for a permanent UNSC seat, however, the debate within the ruling parties appears to be gradually dying down. The government appears to be thinking that Japan can become a permanent member of the UNSC with its independent position, but the most important thing is that the government must politely explain its decision to the people when it decides to join the UNSC as a permanent member.

MOFA 'Impatient' Over Kono's U.S. Itinerary

OW1909001394 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 18 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono is scheduled to visit the United States from 21 September. As his visit draws near, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] is getting impatient about not being able to fix the schedule for Minister Kono's meetings with U.S. Government leaders, including President Clinton. This is because "the U.S. Government has not made an official response yet" (according to a MOFA source) to the MOFA's request for arranging the schedule for a meeting with President Clinton as well as with Secretary of State Christopher and U.S. Trade Representative Kantor. Underlying such a delay is the fact that the U.S. Government is now busily proceeding with operations related to the Haitian situation.

The major purpose of Kono's visit is to give a speech to a General Assembly session of the UN. But during the first half of the visit, he plans to hold talks with President

Clinton, as well as with U.S. officials in charge of trade affairs, in an attempt to seek a partial agreement on the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks. The MOFA says that these talks will be the "highlight" of the visit. Nevertheless, as of 17 September, the MOFA had not received any response from the U.S. side.

Foreign Minister Kono will attend the UN General Assembly session on the afternoon of 27 September (local time). However, it is uncertain whether he can attend a G-7 plus one meeting—between leaders from seven industrial nations and the Russian foreign minister—scheduled for 29 September evening (local time). This is because an extraordinary Diet session opens on 30 September and the ruling parties have not reached an agreement with the opposition on allowing Foreign Minister Kono to be absent from the Diet session. To attend the Diet session, he needs to leave New York on 28 September (local time). In this way, a decision on whether he will attend the G-7 plus one meeting has been left for a ruling-opposition meeting scheduled for early next week.

Furthermore, the administration side of the MOFA is concerned over the possibility that "Kono's visit will be like that of Tokuchiro Tamazawa, defense agency director-general" because the MOFA is dissatisfied with the time schedule set for Tamazawa's meetings with U.S. leaders, who did not have enough time for the meetings due to the Haitian situation.

Butrus-Ghali-Opposition Meetings Criticized

OW1709010694 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] At a 13 September informal meeting of cabinet members that took up an itinerary for UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali as a subject, one cabinet member after another voiced their complaints about his itinerary: "The UN secretary general might lean toward opposition parties."

UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali met with former prime ministers Tsutomu Hata, Morihiro Hosokawa, Toshiki Kaifu, and other senior opposition officials on 13 September prior to talks with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono. At the informal cabinet meeting, Home Affairs Minister Hiromu Nonaka and others affiliated with the Liberal Democratic Party said: "The UN secretary general met with former prime ministers who are affiliated with opposition parties. He did not meet with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita," and then asked: "Why did he meet with former prime ministers who are affiliated with opposition parties and Daisaku Ikeda, honorary chairman of the Sokagakkai [lay religious organization], prior to talks with incumbent Prime Minister Murayama? For what purpose is he visiting Japan?"

In response, Foreign Minister Kono said: "The Foreign Ministry did not arrange those meetings." According to

people close to him, however, the foreign minister complained about the itinerary that gave priority to meetings with opposition leaders.

A Foreign Ministry official explained: 1) The UN secretary general arrived in Japan one day earlier than originally planned and formulated his own itinerary without consulting with the Foreign Ministry, and 2) Foreign Minister Kono returned to Japan in the night of 11 September after winding up his foreign trips and the Foreign Ministry had no choice but to arrange his meeting with the UN secretary general on 13 September.

The government and ruling parties see a series of meetings between the UN secretary general and the opposition leaders as an indication that the UN secretary general has a good feeling toward opposition parties, which are eager to push Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

Kono To Tell UN Tokyo Cannot Play Combat Role

OW1909061794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Yohei Kono said Monday [19 September] he will make clear that Japan will not be able to play a combat role even if it becomes a permanent member of the UN Security Council, a government spokesman said.

"I will state that Japan will take part in UN peacekeeping operations within the bounds of its constitution, but not in missions involving the use of force," Kono said, referring to his speech to be given to the UN General Assembly [UNSG] on Sept. 27.

At a meeting of government and ruling party leaders, Kono said he will take into account the tripartite ruling coalition's recent accord, and other cabinet ministers' opinions, on Japan's bid for a permanent UN Security Council seat, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda told a news conference.

Kono, also deputy prime minister, promised he will also urge the United Nations to tackle other global problems such as environmental protection and population, and will express Japan's readiness to play an active role in such fields, Sonoda said.

Earlier Monday, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi reiterated that Japan, even as a permanent council member, would not be able to make constitutionally prohibited military contributions.

"We have to decide to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council keeping in mind the limits of our constitution, which prohibits the use of force," the top government spokesman said at a morning news conference. If Japan becomes a permanent council member, he said, the Japanese people and the international community must possess a full understanding of Tokyo's constitutional position.

Article 9 of Japan's 1947 constitution forbids the threat or use of force in resolving international disputes.

Since the United Nation's inception in 1945, the five victors in World War II—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union (now Russia) and the United States—have monopolized permanent council membership, which carries veto powers. In addition to the five permanent members, the UN body has 10 nonpermanent members, rotating for two-year terms, chosen by region.

Kono To Meet Russian Counterpart in New York

OW1909063594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 18 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Coordination is being made for Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to meet on 27 September in New York, where Kono will be attending the UN General Assembly.

At the prospective Japan-Russia foreign ministerial meeting, Japan will propose the following as immediate programs in the political and security areas: 1) confirmation of the visit to Japan by First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets in November, and Kozyrev's visit before the end of 1994; and 2) personnel exchanges, such as a joint seminar of military officers of the Self-Defense Forces and the Russian Armed Forces. A joint communiqué will be issued after an agreement is reached at the meeting on these proposals.

Japan wants to set the bilateral diplomatic agenda in the next six months to one year to confirm efforts toward building closer relations. Through this, it would like to reaffirm the direction of efforts toward the solution of the northern territories issue.

The proposed visits by key Russian officials will be the first since President Boris Yeltsin's visit in October 1993. Both Soskovets and Kozyrev have a standing invitation to visit Japan. If their visits materialize, Japan wants to take the opportunity to engage in negotiations on the northern territories issue, as well as take up the problems involving fishing operations near the northern territories, which have been in the limelight due to successive detentions of Japanese fishing boats, in order to find a solution as soon as possible.

The exchange program for military officers is a form of the military "confidence-building measures" taking place in the Asian region. In June 1992 and February 1994, defense officials of both countries participated in "policy planning conferences" between the ministries of foreign affairs of Japan and Russia. From February 1993, they have also participated in three "Japan-Russia security exchange programs" organized by the Defense Agency's National Institute of Defense Studies. This time, Japan will propose expanding these exchanges to military officers actually involved in field operations.

Regarding Japan-Russia relations, the Tokyo Declaration, issued in October 1993, confirmed that "a solution (to the northern territories issue) should be based on law and justice," promoting an atmosphere favorable for dialogue. However, "this year, interest in negotiations on the northern territories has diminished in relative terms. Public opinion has become less supportive" (according to the Russian Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Takemura Seeks G-7 Cooperation in Stabilizing Yen

OW1709091094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Kyoto, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan will ask the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers to cooperate to bring stability to the yen-dollar exchange rates at the Oct. 1 Madrid meeting of G-7 top financial officials, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Saturday [16 September].

Takemura, delivering a speech, said, "a further decline in the value of the U.S. dollar is unfavorable to the world economy and has no good reason."

"Recent foreign currency markets do not reflect economic fundamentals. G-7 officials are required to put the issue on the top of the agenda at the upcoming meeting," the finance minister said.

The dollar continues to hold weak against the yen around 99 yen after plunging to a record low 97.07 yen in mid-July. In Tokyo the U.S. currency closed at 99.16 yen Friday, down 0.39 yen from a week earlier.

"The currency market is easily influenced by speculative moves and the central bank's intervention has a limited power to control the market," Takemura said.

To secure stability in the market, Takemura said, "G-7 nations must combine their wits in stepping up policy coordination such as mutual surveillance systems in macroeconomic policies" as agreed to by the G-7 leaders in Naples.

Defense Chief's U.S. Visit Reported, Reviewed

Dialogue With U.S. Stressed

OW1709112694 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[By correspondent Hiroshi Maruya]

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep— Defense Agency [DA] Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa met a group of Japanese reporters accompanying him on his visit to the United States in a Washington hotel on the night of 15 September. At the meeting, Tamazawa emphasized the need for Japanese Government officials to hold "dialogue" with U.S. Government officials and members of

U.S. Congress to strengthen Japan-U.S. security arrangements, saying: "It is important to meet them many times for discussions."

During the meeting, he also said: Japan-U.S. security relations are becoming increasingly complex in the post-Cold War age.

Vice President Gore asked Japan to cooperate with the United States in dealing with the Haiti issue. Japan-U.S. security relations appear to have entered an era in which the two countries have to seek "multilateral cooperation."

Tamazawa held a series of meetings with senators. Commenting on Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, the senators said: "If Japan refuses to make military contributions, the United States would not support Japan becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council."

By their comments, the Americans showed that they see Japan from a different point of view, suggesting that Japan-U.S. security relations are in a transitional period.

Tamazawa Ends U.S. Visit

OW1709093094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Defense Agency head Tokuichiro Tamazawa returned Saturday [17 September] from a five-day visit to the United States after talks with his U.S. counterpart William Perry and other officials on bilateral defense cooperation in the aftermath of the Cold War.

Tamazawa, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) which is a dominant force in the three-party ruling coalition, also met Vice President Al Gore and Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Outcome of Visit Reviewed

OW1909050894 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 17 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Masaya Oikawa: "Defense Discussions Were at Cross-Purposes—Director General Tamazawa Completes His Visit to the United States"]

U.S. Interest Focused on the Situation in Haiti

On 15 September (16 September Japan time), Defense Agency [DA] Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa wound up the itinerary for his visit to the United States by holding meetings with Vice President Albert Gore and Defense Secretary William Perry. His visit drew attention because it was first Japan-U.S. defense summit to take place under the Murayama administration, which is comprised of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], and Sakigake [Harbinger Party]. In response to reports on growing

U.S. confusion over the administration of Tomiichi Murayama, who is chairman of the SDPJ, the Japanese Government—which was determined to gain U.S. understanding of the Murayama administration's policy of maintaining the Japan-U.S. security arrangement—made thorough preparations for the Japan-U.S. defense summit meeting. However, Japan was discouraged because the U.S. Government made little mention of the issue, instead focusing its attention on a possible invasion of Haiti. In addition, the Japanese Government was forced to face unexpected requests. For instance, Vice President Gore asked for Japan's financial assistance in relation to the possible invasion of Haiti. It can be said that the Haiti issue made a mockery of the Japanese Government. An official (accompanying Tamazawa on the U.S. visit) grumbled: "The timing of the visit was a little unfortunate."

Tamazawa has repeatedly maintained since he assumed office that "it is extremely important to maintain the Japan-U.S. security arrangement." In his meeting with Perry, he was also ready to dispel U.S. concerns by saying that Japan will not "cause anxiety for the United States." Even during a photo session with Perry before the meeting, he showed enthusiasm and told reporters: "I want to emphasize the continuance of the Japan-U.S. friendship and permanency in Japanese policies."

However, once the meeting started, Perry warned Tamazawa about the issue of the special agreement on Japan's burden of bearing the cost of stationing U.S. forces in Japan—the DA halved the promised increase in expenses in its budgetary request for fiscal year 1995. Perry asked Tamazawa: "Is the new cabinet going to deal with the issue from a new perspective?" There were no in-depth discussions of the Murayama administration's policies. As Tamazawa said that "the U.S. side voiced no doubt over Japan's intention to maintain the Japan-U.S. security arrangement," such a view can be taken as meaning that the United States has deepened its understanding. Nevertheless, there is view that the United States "may have no such interest," as stated by the source accompanying Tamazawa. In series of meetings, some U.S. congressmen even asked: "When was the LDP-SDPJ coalition administration formed?" Such an attitude contrasts remarkably with Japan's ardor for meetings with the U.S. side.

The United States had reasons for being unable to show concern during Tamazawa's visit. Soon after a Japanese delegation led by Tamazawa arrived in the United States on 13 September, a meeting between Tamazawa and Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which was originally scheduled for the morning of 14 September, was cancelled because the committee would "hold a meeting on the Haiti issue." While Tamazawa was inspecting the Norfolk naval facility on 13 September, his guide was suddenly switched, as two warships had just left the base in preparation for the invasion of Haiti. Defense Secretary Perry Left in the Middle of the Working Lunch [sub-head]

Furthermore, in a Japan-U.S. defense summit meeting held on 15 September, Perry left the room for about 20 minutes in the middle of the luncheon meeting because a news conference for Perry on the Haiti issue was suddenly arranged. In addition, in a meeting with Vice President Gore, which was hastily held at Japan's strong request, Tamazawa was asked to provide financial assistance over the Haiti issue. In this way, throughout Tamazawa's visit, U.S. interest focused exclusively on the Haiti issue.

Reporters from six or seven U.S. and foreign news agencies covered a photo session prior to the Tamazawa-Perry meeting. This surprised the Japanese side into saying "this is unprecedented treatment for a DA chief visiting the Pentagon (U.S. Defense Department)," as stated by a source at the Japanese Embassy in the United States. On the other hand, the source accompanying Tamazawa said: "This may be because Defense Secretary Perry is the 'man of the moment.'"

After a series of meetings with the U.S. side, Tamazawa reviewed the results of his visit, saying he "frankly discussed face to face" such issues as the special agreement on the host-nation cost of maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan. However, when he talked with reporters accompanying him on the evening of 15 September, he expressed displeasure, probably because he felt repugnance toward U.S. interest concerning the Haiti issue. He said: "We have not been asked to provide financial assistance regarding the Haiti issue. Although PKO (UN peacekeeping operations) in Haiti were mentioned, no decisions have been reached on this issue."

First Peacekeeping Group Leaves for Kenya

OW1709011794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 17 KYODO—The first group of Japanese peacekeepers to help Rwandan refugees left Nagoya Airport Saturday [17 September] morning for Kenya, where they will prepare for the first international humanitarian operations by Japanese military personnel.

The 23-member advance team from the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) left aboard a chartered jetliner and is due to arrive in Nairobi on Sunday, ASDF officials said.

Japan's 480-member peacekeeping mission to help Rwandan refugees consists of 290 Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) and 180 ASDF and 10 liaison officials.

Although Japan also dispatched peacekeeping delegations to Cambodia and Mozambique, the Rwandan mission marks the maiden participation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in international humanitarian operations.

The ASDF personnel will mainly transport food and other daily necessities to the GSDF contingent in Goma, eastern Zaire, until the end of this year, the officials said.

The GSDF contingent will arrive in Goma on Oct. 2. The SDF personnel on the Rwandan mission will carry with them one light machine gun, 76 handguns and 163 rifles.

DPRK Said Wanting Normalization Talks Proposal

OW1709023594 Tokyo *YOMIURI SHIMBUN* in Japanese 15 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Hajime Fukada, head of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] Organization Bureau, who recently visited Pyongyang (North Korea), gave a news conference at the Diet on 14 September. While touching on his talks with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] (in charge of international relations), Fukada quoted Hwang as saying: "Since it is now confirmed at the U.S.-DPRK talks that North Korea has no nuclear weapons, it is possible to improve Japan-DPRK relations if Japan sets no condition for resuming normalization talks. The side that should ask North Korea for the resumption is Japan." In this way, Fukada disclosed that North Korea has requested Japan propose to resume the talks on normalizing bilateral relations.

Fukada said Hwang also empathized North Korea's conventional position that Japan should live up to the joint declaration issued by the Liberal Democratic Party, the SDPJ, and the WPK; and Japan should make a clean slate of its past.

Keidanren Calls for Substantive Deregulation

OW1909112894 Tokyo *KYODO* in English 1110 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Unless further efforts are made, the government's ongoing deregulation could end with no substance, a vice chairman of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said Monday [19 September].

Isao Nakauchi said, "The government, in its plan announced in July, put aside some of the important issues to be reviewed in the medium term, including elimination of the large-scale retail stores law—the center piece of the deregulation sought by business sectors."

"I am afraid the entire deregulation effort will have no substance" if things continue as they are, Nakauchi said at a press luncheon held at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

Nakauchi, also head of the nation's largest supermarket chain operator Daiei Inc., explained that the essence of the deregulation is to reshape the nation's economic system from the current bureaucrat-dominated style to that led by the private sector and consumers.

He added deregulation efforts seem to be progressing slowly, undermined by the attitude of wanting to maintain the vested interests existing among both bureaucrats and some industry segments.

Nakauchi also said there is a problem with the coalition government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in that it has some parliamentarians who work for the specific interests of certain sectors. The way the deregulation issue is handled will become the "touchstone" of the Murayama government, he added.

Asked whether or not bid rigging, recently under intense public scrutiny, suggests that the principle of deregulation is poorly understood by some sectors in the business world, Nakauchi said the concept of bid rigging should be discussed in more of a social context.

Earlier this month, major trading companies were found to have been involved in bid rigging over contracts for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects.

Nakauchi said, "In the Japanese agrarian society, we have had Dango (bid rigging) for 2,000 years over water rights for farming."

It will be a serious problem if such activities cause economic losses, Nakauchi said, but added, "I want you to understand the social meaning of such activities," in Japan.

SDPJ's Kubo on Party Realignment, Tax Reform

OW1709042494 Tokyo *TOKYO SHIMBUN* in Japanese 10 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan, by TOKYO SHIMBUN reporters Masaya Takada and Uichiro Oshima; place and date not given]

[Text] The following are questions and answers in an interview with Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ].

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] The SDPJ decided to alter its basic policies at its recent party convention, but some SDPJ members are still reacting against the policy shift. What is your comment?

[Kubo] Those SDPJ members participated in adopting an amendment proposal for altering the basic policies. If they assert that they will only comply with party decisions with which they support, but will not comply with any majority decision which they do not support, the basis of democracy would collapse. I cannot agree with their assertion from the standpoint of democracy.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] Are you confident of compiling the policy shift into a party platform document?

[Kubo] I will have to put forth a draft (party platform document) or a draft agenda item for discussion of the policy shift when unified local elections are held next

April. A final decision will be made at a regular party convention to be held late next year or at an extraordinary party convention to be held before then. I believe our party members will unanimously endorse the policy shift.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] The party convention held recently called for a platform of rallying social democratic liberal forces. With the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] deciding to participate in forming a new new party, however, it would be difficult for the SDPJ to rally those political forces.

[Kubo] The party realignment will proceed while going through the process of trial and error in various ways. The present party framework will not decide on the political forces of the next era. The SDPJ intends to play a pivotal role in political forces that pursue democracy.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] Akira Yamagishi, chairman of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation [Rengo], has expressed his intention to resign. Will not his resignation affect the SDPJ's efforts to rally the social democratic liberal forces?

[Kubo] Mr. Yamagishi has said he does not want to meddle in politics. But he has made statements that have actually influenced politics. His resignation as Rengo chairman will certainly affect the future realignment of political parties. The question is where he will live after resigning. He will not shut himself up in a hospital.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is floating the idea of a new party to be formed by both the LDP and the SDPJ.

[Kubo] It is totally impossible for the SDPJ and the LDP to form such a new party although they are shoring up the present coalition government. The SDPJ will not allow the LDP to restore its politics again in Japan. If the SDPJ fails to do so, the Murayama government will have to bear a great responsibility to future generations.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] Opposition parties, with the exception of the Japan Communist Party, are aiming to form a new new party. How are you involved in the formation of such a party?

[Kubo] I and Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa will be unable to form a party. We share different views of state and democracy. I have told Ozawa that "our way of thinking would remain different even if we fall into hell." The theory of two conservative parties should not be recognized in the process of realigning political parties. Instead of advocating the theory, the present political forces should be split into two: one that attaches importance to vitality through competition and values freedom, and another that values the fair distribution and democracy.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] How do you plan to deal with the question of electoral cooperation in the next general elections?

[Kubo] Trade unions, especially Rengo, are powerful electoral support bases for the SDPJ, the DSP, and the Democratic Reform Confederation. They share the same idea of party realignment and have many things in common. Therefore, they will easily cooperate with each other in the next general elections. The SDPJ will give the second priority to seeking electoral cooperation with parties that share its policies. The SDPJ will give the third priority to seeking the electoral cooperation with the LDP with which the SDPJ is shoring up the current coalition government.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] The SDPJ has insisted on "separating tax cuts from tax hikes" in the tax system reform. Will the SDPJ continue to insist on that?

[Kubo] For tax cuts to generate the maximum effect of stimulating the economy, taxes should not be raised. If the consumption tax rate needs to be raised to make up for a fiscal shortfall resulting from tax cuts, the rate can be raised after obtaining the people's understanding. The government should indicate its view on raising the rate when it enacts a tax cut bill. The SDPJ hangs out a Headquarters for Struggle Against the Consumption Tax signboard at its gate. If the SDPJ secretary general says, "Raising the consumption tax rate is unavoidable," he would not enter the SDPJ building.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] If the government indicates its view on raising the consumption tax rate, the SDPJ would be criticized by the people for being irresponsible as a ruling party. What is your opinion?

[Kubo] The opposition parties are more eager than ruling parties to raise the consumption tax rate to make up for a fiscal shortfall resulting from tax cuts. If the government shored up by the SDPJ, which is the most negative among political parties about raising the consumption tax rate, indicates the view, the government will live up to the view without fail.

[TOKYO SHIMBUN] Do you think the political situation will be stabilized in the future?

[Kubo] I received a phone call just a while ago from Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi. During the telephone conversation, I told him: "The political situation remains stable and the prevailing view is that the next general elections will not be held in the near future. However, I disagree with the prevailing view." Once single-seat constituencies are demarcated, the opposition parties will demand holding the next general elections. It remains uncertain how the political situation will develop in the future.

North Korea

U.S. 'Threat' To Invade Haiti Reported

SK1909121494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1109 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] According to reports, the United States is all the more strengthening the armed invasion threat against

Haiti. U.S. President Clinton sent a final notice to Haiti through a radio speech broadcast nationally on 17 September. Saying that the Haitian authorities will see the end [kkutchangida], he made a final demand that the Haitian authorities comply [sunung] with the United States.

The UPI News Agency reported that U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry had announced that the United States is ready to use armed forces and is willing to use them in the near future.

William Perry reportedly left for the U.S. ships deployed in the Caribbean Sea on 17 September to check the combat preparation status of the U.S. Marine Corps standing by to invade Haiti. The U.S. Department of Defense said that approximately 16 warships and 20,000 troops have been deployed around Haiti and are ready to launch a military invasion against Haiti.

Reports say that the U.S. warships deployed around Haiti include two aircraft carriers, a cruiser, a destroyer, a frigate, and a fast speed attack ship.

The U.S. Administration's attempt to invade Haiti is faced with the opposition from the U.S. political circles and the public opinion.

SKNDF in Cuba Urges U.S. Koreans To March

SK1709002494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205
GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, September 14 (KCNA)—Pak Kwang-ki, chief of the Havana mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in his speech over the Havana International Radio of Cuba on September 7 called upon the U.S.-resident Koreans to launch into a grand march to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

He said the Korean nation, the driving force of national reunification, is a homogeneous nation that was formed and consolidated in the history spanning 5,000 years and with the most fair and aboveboard proposal of reunification by confederacy formula advanced by respected President Kim Il-song, the prospect of national reunification is optimistic and bright.

Having put his heart and soul into reunification, respected President Kim Il-song parted with us to our sorrow, not seeing the day of national reunification he desired so earnestly, he said, and continued:

Our leader Kim Chong-il is the sun of national salvation for our fellow countrymen.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, feeling the same bitter pains at the national division as President Kim Il-song felt, is conducting energetic activities for national reunification, he noted.

He called for launching a dynamic grand march to hasten the accomplishment of the noble cause of reunification

in the 90s, more firmly united under the banner of the great national unity desired by respected President Kim Il-song all his life, upholding the leader of the nation Kim Chong-il.

Foreigners Urge N-U.S. Accord Implementation

SK1609225694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504
GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)—Public organisations and figures of different countries strongly demanded the immediate implementation of the agreed statement adopted at the third round of the DPRK-USA talks on August 12.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship with the People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a letter to the U.S. President on September 6 said that the United States should not force the other party to implement what both sides agreed upon nor reverse it as in the past.

It also stressed that the United States should not set forth any "premise" in implementing the agreed statement and take advantage of the unreasonable demand of the International Atomic Energy Agency, South Korea, Japan or others disliking the DPRK-USA talks.

The Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in a statement supporting the DPRK-USA agreed statement said that what is the main in the agreed statement is that a prospect for improving the DPRK-USA relations opened and that the announcement of the agreed statement is a shining victory of the DPRK earnest efforts and independent stand for the settlement of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

Alphonse Rugambarara, chairman of the Party for Press Freedom of the Burundian People in a press statement on September 7 said that the adoption of the DPRK-USA agreed statement clearly proved that the problem could not be resolved by pressure and that dialogue is the only way for the settlement of matters. He expressed the belief that the agreed statement would be creditably implemented.

Foreign Party Leaders Hail N-U.S. Statement

SK1909103994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Foreign party leaders supported the Korean people's struggle to defend socialism and hailed the DPRK-USA agreed statement when they recently met Korean ambassadors.

Frank Baude, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party-KPML(R) of Sweden, actively supported the cause of the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Korea to defend socialism.

He expressed full support to the agreed statement between the DPRK and the United States and hoped for its early implementation.

Secretary General of the Pakistan Muslim League Iqbal Ahmed Khan expressed the belief that under the wise guidance of his excellency dear Kim Chong-il the heroic Korean people will make achievements in socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail as the great leader President Kim Il-song desired in his lifetime.

Referring to the third round of the DPRK-USA talks, he stressed that the Pakistan Muslim League will positively support the principled stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

Alphonse Rugambarara, chairman of the Party for Press Freedom of the Burundian People, wished the Korean people greater success in defending the sovereignty and dignity of the country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in response to the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, united around His Excellency Kim Chong-il in one mind, and welcomed and supported the DPRK-USA agreed statement.

Commentary on U.S. Editorial Reported

SK1909103894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—THE NEW YORK TIMES September 16 carried an editorial accusing the hardliners in the South Korean "Government" of trying to put a spoke in the wheel of the nuclear negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, said Seoul-based radio No. 1.

Noting that the South Korean authorities intend to maintain the state of the Cold War on the Korean peninsula, the paper said they have raised "a special inspection" as the precondition for the provision of light water reactors.

It stressed that the measures taken by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as regards the nuclear issue did not deviate from the track of negotiations.

It said the only way of achieving the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is for the South Korean authorities to come to terms with the DPRK.

Joint ROK, U.S. 'Air War Exercise' Condemned

SK1709051594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs, staged a joint air war exercise in the skies above

Anmyon and Tokjok islets on September 14 for the purpose of invading the North, according to military sources.

Involved in it were overseas-based U.S. fighter planes, electronic jamming planes and refueling tankers and some 380 fighter planes of the U.S. Airforce stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce.

Meanwhile, 105 mm artillery groups fired about 680 shells after taking firing positions on the frontline in Paju and Yonchon Counties, Kyonggi Province, and puppet armed bandits fired about 2,700 large-calibre machine-gun and automatic rifle bullets from Yongsan-ri and Paengnyon-ri, Paju County.

If the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique continues along the road of confrontation and war against the trend of the times, in league with the warmaniacs of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, it will have to pay dearly for this.

SKNDF Issues Letter on ROK-Type Reactor

SK1709045894 Pyongyang Radio Pyongyang in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] The following is an open letter revealing the truth of the ROK-type light-water reactor issued by the South Korea National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee.

Open letter revealing the truth of the ROK-type light-water reactor:

The Kim Yong-sam ring is currently trying to create artificial barriers and obstacles in the DPRK-U.S. talks with the issue of providing light-water reactors. When an agreement was reached on the issue of providing light-water reactors to North Korea at the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, the South Korean rulers hastily named the Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 light-water reactors, which are under construction, as ROK-type light-water reactors. Thus, they are trying to use this as a lever in preventing the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed statement and creating barriers in improving DPRK-U.S. relations.

At a time when the Kim Yong-sam ring is trying to misuse the issue of the light-water reactor as an insidious political goal, the SKNDF is issuing an open letter revealing the truth of the ROK-type light-water reactor.

1. The ROK-Type Light-Water Reactor is a Ghost

Generally, if a reactor is to be named as a certain type of reactor, it has to have peculiar characteristics or it must be designed and manufactured differently than the existing types and be officially recognized internationally. The types of atomic reactors currently representing pressurized light-water reactor types that are officially recognized internationally are the reactors produced by the Westinghouse company of the United States; the VBER-type of Russia; the CP-1, P-4, and M-4-types of France; and German's (Libulihis), (Ensrant), and

(Statent). The AP-600 of the United States and the VBER-500 of Russia are being developed as next generation light-water reactors.

However, the so-called ROK-type light-water reactor has a ghost-like existence and cannot be considered this type of reactor. When the issue of the light-water reactor was raised, the Kim Yong-sam ring named the Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 reactors, which are under construction, as ROK-type light-water reactors in just one day, but this has not been registered and officially recognized internationally. This is nothing but a kind of fraud.

The Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 reactors, which were named as the so-called ROK-type, are a mixed breed of old imported light-water reactors of various brands that have shown many operational shortcomings in South Korea. This itself has not been (?made) into a new type. Therefore, the design itself cannot be presented for international deliberation and its safety and economic situation have not yet been made public. The construction of the Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 reactors have progressed only by 60 percent and are expected to be completed in the late nineties.

On 21 August, a broadcast by the U.S. 8th Army even said that these atomic reactors have not yet been completed, have not been officially recognized internationally, and have simply been named as ROK-type reactors. Moreover, when examining the genealogy of the so-called ROK-type Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 reactors, it has been discovered that these are foreign reactors in which the [word indistinct] itself is fundamentally based on rejected products.

The ruling authorities are claiming that Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4 reactors are modeled after a foreign atomic reactor and that it is a standard model of a ROK-type atomic reactor originating from the Yonggwang Nos. 3 and 4 reactors. However, the Yonggwang Nos. 3 and 4 reactors, which are said to be the basic model of the Ulchin atomic reactor, have not even began commercial operation or undergone trial operation. It is only at the stage of loading nuclear fuel. Another problem is whether this reactor can be operated smoothly.

In addition, the design of the so-called progenitor [sijo] of ROK-type light-water reactors is a deceitful fraudulent document. The model of the progenitor reactor is an inferior one, which has failed to pass a normal design examination and to win international recognition.

As stated above, the ROK-type light-water reactor was fundamentally inferior from the beginning, and all in its pedigree are nonexistent, illusory models.

2. The United States Constructed Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 Reactors

If South Korea wants to label a reactor as a ROK-type, at least its origin and self-reliance should be guaranteed, not only in design but also in production. However, the

ROK-model light-water reactor is entirely based on a foreign design and depends on U.S. companies in its construction.

The Kim Yong-sam group is advertising that the Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 reactors, which are called ROK-model, were designed based on 93 percent self-reliance and are being built independently with localized [word indistinct] and the whole process, including processing and assembling.

However, Choe Yang-u, construction manager of the Korea Electric Power Corporation, who is in charge of the construction of Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 reactors, confessed: Although authorities from the atomic power industry boast of self-reliance in atomic reactor technology, the figures are all fictitious.

This is not a groundless remark. Although Korea Heavy Industries is said to be the chief contractor for the construction of Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 reactors, specific realities are contrary to this. The basic design of the reactors has been entrusted to Combustion Engineering, which is also in charge of building the core fuel rods of the reactors. General Electric is in charge of the turbine generators, and [words indistinct] is in charge of the design and technological services. All these are U.S. companies.

In addition, because ROK companies are incapable of manufacturing machines for the reactors, these three U.S. companies are in charge of subcontracted work and consultation. This is why a U.S. radio reported: Although the ROK-type light-water reactor is said to be jointly developed by the Combustion Engineering Company of the United States and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, the United States is taking the initiative. Even officials of the atomic power industry criticize: If the so-called ROK-type light-water reactor was built by foreign countries, it would be easy. The localization is deceptive [kuksanhwanun houlppunigo], and the fundamental dependence on foreign technology of the atomic power industry is unchanged.

As shown above, the technology of Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 reactors belongs to the United States. Thus, during the ROK-U.S.-Japanese working-level talks on provision of a light-water reactor system held in Washington on 30 June and 1 July, the U.S. side openly opposed the export of ROK-type light-water reactors, saying there are many legal and technological limitations in transferring their technology.

The Ulchin No. 3 and No. 4 reactors are not ROK-type, but thoroughly U.S.-type. Accordingly, it is needless to discuss placing an order for and export of ROK-type light-water reactors.

3. The ROK-Type Light-Water Reactors are Useless Antiques

The guarantee of safety is the primary factor in considering a reactor because man's accidental errors may exert

irrecoverable, terrible influence upon human beings and the ecology. However, the so-called ROK-type light-water reactor is congenitally crippled, whose safety is in question even before it comes into being.

Yonggwang No. 3 and No. 4 reactors, the so-called womb of the ROK-type reactor, are strongly denounced for their unwarranted safety, as a model of insolvent construction prevailing in the society and as a mosaic reactor.

During its regular meeting held in the Taedok research compound on 25 August, it was inevitable that the National Assembly Committee of Latest Science and Technology decided to refer the issue regarding the safety of Yonggwang No. 3 and No. 4 reactors, which are under criticism, to the National Assembly Evaluation Committee for in-depth on-the-spot inspection.

The case is no less serious with Ulchin reactors Nos. 3 and 4—which the authorities call Korea-model standard reactors stemmed from Yonggwang reactors Nos. 3 and 4.

Crewmen of Greepeace, an international environmental protection organization; environmental activists; members of the South Korean environmental and anti-nuke organizations; and over 1,000 figures who participated in a rally held in Samchok on 14 April 1994 strongly called on South Korea to suspend building Ulchin reactors Nos. 3 and 4, stating that they are fraught with the danger of radioactive leakage.

On 10 May, a big accidents took place at the construction site of Ulchin reactor No. 3 when a steel tower 18 meters high and 30 tones in weight tumbled. The tower made up of 82 pieces of 57 mm reinforcing bars had been intended for a pillar of a turbine, but it collapsed before concrete was tamped.

As pointed out by Professor Kim Myong-cha of Sugmyong Women's University, the major cause for the unceasing reactor accidents are due to the omission of technical, institutional, and conscientious examination by a decision of the rulers, as well as to improper projects, the test application of unverified building method, violation of building regulations, and use of poor quality materials.

The concerned authorities stated that these are minor and slight safety troubles, but Nam Hyo-son, director of a department of the local paper ULCHIN JOURNAL, stated that these accidents are shocking and unimaginable in reactor construction. Also, another figure described the accidents as ones that give misgivings about the safety of the reactor. Jinzaburo Takaki, Japanese anti-nuke scientist, sharply denounced the South Korean authorities for attempting to minimize the gravity of the accidents, stating that the trouble in the turbine is liable to be directly linked to a big accident inside the reactor.

The fate of the so-called South Korean-model light-water reactor is perilous because of the frequent accidents in

reactor constructions and because the examination of their safety was made in disregard of the international standard.

Hwang Sang-kyu, member of the federation of the environment movement, stated that it is clear the reactor—which is being now called as South Korean model—has safety problems, and that because its safety was examined by the computer code, ignoring the international standard, it turned out to be a model defective in safety.

The South Korean-model light-water reactors, which are being built erratically based on the defective design, are considered to be a time bomb of another disaster in view of safety.

The annual accident rate in each reactor operating in South Korea is more than 4.3 times those in Japan. Radioactive leakage from there surpassed by far even the standard of 5,000 millirems set in 1965, not to speak of the 2,000 millirems, the tolerable limit renewed in 1990 by the International Radiation Protection Association. Taking this into consideration, the safety of the South Korean-model light-water reactors cannot be further guaranteed

There are big problems in the economic advantages of the South Korean-model light-water reactors. The South Korean reactors in operation are now the most backward in the world in view of economic advantages. Because they are so low in economic advantages, the authorities of the atomic energy industry have failed to make public the figures generally comparing the whole cost of reactors from their construction to their scrapping with the production of electric power, confining themselves to publishing the cost of construction and the cost of generating separately to conceal their economic disadvantages. Worse still, the reactors in operation, including Kori No. 1, have become outworn too early, in less than fifteen years, though their life spans in designing is more or less 30 years.

Ulchin reactors Nos. 3 and 4, the so-called South Korean-model light-water reactors, have failed to set any measures to improve such economic vulnerability in designing and building. On the contrary, it is expected that its construction costs will be even greater because of disqualified designing—which could not pass the examination in the United States—improper building, rebuilding, the lack of skills, and so on. Therefore, it is estimated that the economic advantages of the reactors would be very low.

This is why the authorities have kept mum about the economic advantages of the South Korean-model reactors and their technical conditions, performance, and safety, even if they are loudly advertising them.

The South Korean authorities have slandered a Russian-model VVER light-water reactor as a sloven reactor inferior in technology and safety, but Ulchin Nos. 3 and 4, the so-called South Korean-model reactors, are

nothing but antiques that cannot match the Russian-model reactor in view of its safety, economic advantages, and technology.

4. South Korean-model Light-water Reactor Is Political Phraseology

The South Korean-model light-water reactor is not a newly developed model but is nothing but political phraseology emerged when the instruction of light-water reactors in the North was raised as a pending issue at the negotiations between the North and the United States. From this judgment, Mun Yu-mi, secretary of the policy desk of the Federation of the Environment Movement, asserted that the South Korean-model reactor is not a scientific term, but political phraseology.

The Kim Yong-sam group is motivated by a monstrous political intention in resorting to the intrigue of provision of light-water reactors to the North, hurriedly putting the label of South Korean-type to Ulchin reactors Nos. 3 and 4 which are expected to be completed toward the end of this century.

Domestic and foreign media commented on this sinister scheme:

In its report the U.S. Eight Army in South Korea stated that the South Korean authorities are showing keen interest in the provision of light-water reactors to the North, because it wants to pave the way of throwing into the North the South Korean capital, technology, and materials for 10 years by making use of U.S. technologies. Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that although the South Korean authorities offers the South Korean-model light-water reactor, they intend to carry it out based on U.S. or French technologies, and that their ambition is to jump into the commercial war for reactor export with somebody else's technologies.

South Korean Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation reported that the government authorities intend to thoroughly prove into the past nuclear activities of the North by effecting mutual inspections through the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee, with the provision of light-water reactors as preconditions.

As reported by domestic and foreign media, the Kim Yong-sam group seeks the sinister aim to secure a channel of opening in order to pull down socialism of the North with the South Korean-model light-water reactor issue as the political string.

Finding it impossible to achieve its ambition to lead the North to reform and opening in face of the rejection of the North, the Kim Yong-sam group is desperately trying to obstruct the implementation of the agreed statement between the North and the United States, crying for guarantee of nuclear transparency, boycott of funds for light-water reactors, and combination of the talks between the North and the United States with North-South talks.

The politicians' attempt to infiltrate into the North with somebody else's technologies under the pretext of provision of non-existent light-water reactors of South Korean model and to disturb it from within is an extension of its treacheries to stifle the North with the help of others, while babbling about the nuclear issue of the North. Therefore, they can never evade public denunciation at home and abroad.

ROK's Nuclear Weapons Development Analyzed

SK1909064194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0245 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Unattributed talk: "The South Korean Puppets' Maneuverings To Develop Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] A publication entitled "Political Aspects on the Ban of Nuclear Proliferation," published by an Oxford research group, has exposed the South Korean military fascist clique's maneuverings to develop nuclear armaments [haekmujanghwa chaekdong], stating:

At the moment, there are nine atomic power plants in South Korea producing 1.3 tonnes of plutonium annually.

South Korea has tried to maintain the reprocessing technology in a tactful manner.

One example is the No Tae-u regime's agreement with Britain in 1991 to cooperate in nuclear waste material management. In 1992, South Korea and Russia discussed building a large reprocessing plant. However, this could not be achieved for various reasons, a major reason being the impossibility to transport by train the materials (?which separate) plutonium.

Because South Korea has continued to pursue reprocessing technology from other countries, the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization between the North and South is invalid [muhyohwa toegoitta].

Over the past several years, the United States seemed to object to South Korea's possession of technology to reprocess plutonium. Realistically, data has appeared showing Washington has actively encouraged South Korea's development of a fast breeder reactor.

According to the data obtained last April by Greenpeace, a U.S.-ROK Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Technology has been organized; (?for several years), the committee has discussed importing fast breeder reactors and handing over to South Korean scientists and technicians the technology to produce plutonium.

What is surprising is that when the United States directly confronted the DPRK about the development of plutonium, Washington discussed with South Korea the question of developing a fast breeder plutonium reactor.

The Taedok Complex, construction of which began in 1984 with a design supplied by France, was (?approved) by the United States as a reprocessing plant.

According to recent reports, South Korea's National Assembly hinted in October 1993 that the nuclear development plan started by the Pak regime in the 1970's was (?95) percent complete in 1979.

What clearly displays South Korea's attempt to develop nuclear weapons is that a responsible policy analyst of the Democratic Liberal Party, who was formerly an agent of the Agency for National Security Planning under the No Tae-u regime, last March exposed that South Korea continued its nuclear weapons development until 1991, using the Taedok Complex as the development center.

The Oxford publication exposed the South Korean puppets' nuclear weapons as a stark reality which are rapidly being pursued at the moment.

The maneuverings of the South Korean puppets to develop nuclear weapons, which were begun in the early 1970's and which have been frantically accelerated for 20 years, have entered a grave stage.

It is no secret: The heavy-water reactor in Wolsong, which the South Korean puppets clamor is for commercial purposes, and the multi-purpose research reactor at the Taedok Complex, which they have disguised as being used for research, are military-purpose atomic reactors aimed at developing nuclear weapons; they have extracted a considerable amount of nuclear fissionable material from these reactors.

In light of both its purpose the characteristics of its structure, the heavy-water reactor in Wolsong, which began operation in 1983, can produce enough plutonium for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Spent nuclear fuel containing plutonium, enough to manufacture about (?370) atomic bombs, has already been extracted.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are building another heavy-water reactor. They are nuclear maniacs who have no regard for the fate of the country and the nation, are they not?

The multi-purpose research reactor been built at the Taedok Complex is supposed to produce highly-refined [kosundoui] plutonium in a shorter span of time than a heavy-water reactor. The reactor, which can be easily remodeled to produce plutonium, is exclusively used for developing nuclear weapons.

Because the use of enriched uranium as raw material for multi- purpose research reactors is allowed, the procurement of enriched uranium and the facilities to enrich the uranium are legal. Only if the degree of enrichment is increased is it possible to acquire as much fissionable material as possible for nuclear weapons.

Also, experiments on triggering detonators used in manufacturing nuclear weapons and experiments on special charging gunpowder were completed a long time ago at the Taedok Complex.

The facts prove that the South Korean puppet clique already possesses the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons, has secretly produced several nuclear weapons, and has stashed them away.

At the moment, the Kim Jong-sam puppet clique is outspokenly advocating the theory of nuclear sovereignty [haekjukwonnon], while undisguisedly putting forth the idea of reconsidering the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The rascals are hurrying to import a reprocessing plant to extract plutonium from their spent nuclear fuel, anticipating that the annual production of plutonium will more than double the present amount. They are even accelerating the development of a fast breeder reactor.

The Kim Jong-sam puppet clique is a matchless group of traitors who are trying to inflict nuclear disaster on the heads of the countrymen by any means [kioi].

The Kim Jong-sam puppet clique should scrap [pyegi] their military-purpose atomic reactors without delay, and should act with discretion.

The maneuverings of the South Korean puppets to develop nuclear weapons, which are becoming undisguised with each passing day, are confronted with strong rejections of the people's opinion at home and abroad; the Kim Jong-sam puppet clique, a group of nuclear maniacs, cannot escape ruin.

ROK Condemned for Opposing Peace Agreement

SK1909045594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450
GMT 19 Sep 94

[“Ridiculous Act Without Justification”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are these days building up through subsidized media ludicrous public opinion concerning the question of signing a peace agreement.

They are spinning out a trash that “the South and the North must be the parties to a peace agreement” and “the South must take the lead in establishing a new peace arrangement”.

This is a foolish attempt to obtrusively meddle in the establishment of a new peace arrangement which must be settled between the DPRK and the United States.

As everyone knows, the DPRK Government proposed negotiations for the establishment of a new peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula in April and has made sincere efforts for its realisation. And it raised this question to the U.S. side and discussed at the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The claim of the South Korean puppets that they are a party to the negotiation for it is a presumptuous act of those who can neither assess the reality of the Korean peninsula nor know their position.

In fact, the question of establishing a new peace arrangement to replace the present truce system on the Korean peninsula can be resolved only between the DPRK and the United States, the signatories to the armistice agreement.

It must not go unnoticed that the South Korean puppets argue "even if the United States and the North signed a peace agreement, a true peace system would not be established on the Korean peninsula".

Since an agreement on nonaggression has already been adopted between the North and the South, a most durable and strict peace mechanism would be installed on the Korean peninsula, if a peace arrangement were established between the DPRK and the United States, the signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The argument of the South Korean puppets is motivated by a base intention to obstruct the DPRK-U.S. negotiations for a peace arrangement at any cost.

The South Korean authorities must not foolishly attempt to imprudently put their nose into the question of establishing a new peace arrangement between the DPRK and the United States, but get rid of their poor lot of a colonial puppet.

'Persistently Obstructing' Accord

*SK1709002694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210
GMT 16 Sep 94*

[“Presumptuous Act”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today denounces the South Korean rulers for persistently obstructing the establishment of a new peace arrangement in the Korean peninsula.

The analyst says:

South Korean puppet Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, during his recent U.S. trip a few days ago, claimed that the "truce system should be maintained till a peace system has been established through inter-Korean negotiations". It is a ridiculous, obtrusive and shameless rigmarole of those who have no idea of the reality of the Korean peninsula and of their lot.

It is because the truce system has been maintained that the situation of the Korean peninsula remains strained and some complicated and acute problems have been raised.

All the developments on the Korean peninsula prove that if the hostile relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States are to be removed and a durable peace and security to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, the issues of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishing a new peace arrangement in place of the present armistice machine must be resolved through the DPRK-U.S. talks.

It is preposterous for the South Korean rulers to argue that the question of establishing a new peace arrangement in the Korean peninsula should be solved through inter-Korean dialogue.

How can such crucial issues as the establishment of a new peace arrangement in the Korean peninsula be resolved in discussions with the South Korean authorities who are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and who have not the operation control of the Army?

They are not entitled to poke their nose into the question of replacing the present armistice system with a peace arrangement. Their attempt to meddle in it only brings into a bold relief their miserable lot as colonial stooges and makes their isolation at home and abroad more serious.

The Kim Yong-sam group must not act recklessly, but behave with discretion.

'Interference' in Issue Alleged

*SK1809084094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830
GMT 18 Sep 94*

[“New Peace Arrangement System Should Be Established Without Delay”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—A new peace arrangement system should be established at an early date to open a decisive phase favorable to turning the instable situation of the Korean peninsula into a durable peace and achieving reconciliation and normalization of relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The proposal for new peace negotiations put forward by the DPRK Government in April last to establish a lasting peace arrangement system on the Korean peninsula is an entirely just measure, the article says, and continues:

It is related to the situation of the Korean peninsula that it has become an urgent matter the solution of which brooks no further delay to replace the existing armistice system with a peace arrangement system.

The armament expansion and arms buildup are continued by the United States and South Korea on the Korean peninsula. If such adventurous military moves are fostered and overlooked, a new difficulty may be brought to the talks between the DPRK and the United States for the solution to the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula and the normalization of bilateral relations.

Therefore, it is urgent now to immediately take practical steps for saving the situation of the Korean peninsula and maintaining and consolidating peace and security.

The new peace arrangement system is also badly needed in the context of the present situation of the armistice system.

The existing armistice system is little more than a mere name. With this system which cannot discharge any responsibility and role in preventing the reckless arms buildup and belligerent adventures left intact, the stable situation and the preservation of peace can never be expected on the Korean peninsula.

In order to improve the DPRK-USA relations, prevent arms buildup and the outbreak of another war and guarantee a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to immediately replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establish a new peace arrangement system in place of the existing armistice machine.

It is reasonable in every respect to settle such problem through negotiations between the DPRK and the United States. It does not need the interference of others.

The South Korean puppets, however, are impudent enough to try to poke their nose into this issue. It is unreasonable for them to cry for direct negotiations with the North for the conclusion of a peace agreement.

There is no doubt that since a nonaggression agreement was reached between the North and the South, the establishment of a new peace arrangement system between the DPRK and the United States would provide a durable peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula.

ROK 'Military Provocations' in DMZ Condemned

*SK1809081894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803
GMT 18 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets Friday brought military vehicles carrying armed bandits and large-calibre machine guns into the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] from Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province and let them take firing posture toward a post of our side for six hours, according to military sources.

On the same day, more than one hundred puppet Army bandits armed with machine guns and automatic weapons crawled into the DMZ south of Chonam-ri, Pyonggang County, inciting war fever. The puppets also introduced some ten trucks carrying about 80 armed bandits and combat equipment into the DMZ from Tongsong-up, Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province.

The frequent military provocations prove that the Kim Jong-sam fascist clique is recklessly running wild to find a way out of the political crisis on the eve of downfall in inter-Korean confrontation and in the aggravation of tensions.

Overseas Korean Paper Urges Smashing ROK Rule

*SK1709001594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200
GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)—MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans in Japan, Sunday carried

an article headlined "Let Us Smash New Security-oriented Rule With Concerted Efforts".

The paper said:

"New security-oriented rule" in South Korea was invented by the Kim Jong-sam regime to tide over the total crisis caused by the frustration of the "reform politics", the exposure of scandals, the struggle against "the parliamentary ratification of the Uruguay Round accord", the advance of the labour movement and the upsurge of the movement for reunification.

The Kim Jong-sam regime incited a war atmosphere of the Korean peninsula to find a way out of such politics, the social crisis, in the "nuclear issue of the North" and has intensified the "new security-oriented rule" and faked up "security incidents" one after another since a phase of dialogue opened according to the agreement on resuming the third round of the DPRK-USA talks. The number of those arrested surpassed that during the "military rule".

McCarthyism (anti-communist whirlwind) in the United States in the 1950s is reappearing in South Korea in the 1990s.

Anyone who does not follow ultra right wing and anti-unification is branded as a "red" and becomes an object of "isolation and eradication in the public".

Demand for the "abolition of the national security law", which was on the lips of Kim Jong-sam during his opposition activities, is now labelled as an "act profiting the enemy which followed the North" and the reunification movement of students and dissidents, the struggle against rice market opening or the struggle for wage hike are an object of suppression as the movement following the "instructions of the North".

As long as the dark "new security-oriented rule" remains as it is, peace of the Korean peninsula, national reunification, desire of the nation, and basic democratic rights including the right of the people to existence cannot be defended.

The paper called for fighting in unity to smash the "new security-oriented rule".

South Korean Defects to North Through 3d Country

*SK1709213994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Son Su-chol, 47, came over to the northern half of the country from South Korea through a third country.

After graduating from a high school in South Korea, Son served in the puppet army and, after being demobilised, kept a book store and engaged himself in various other jobs in Chonju, South Chonha Province.

Explaining the motive of his defection, Son said, while engaging in trade abroad from 1992, he contacted many overseas compatriots and in that course heard much about the North and got deep knowledge of it through video records and publications. This made him long for the North.

When he was wrapped in a mist of foreboding, with his trade abroad unsuccessful, the South Korean "Agency for National Security Planning" instructed him to watch the movements of the overseas compatriots, choose people to be used for slandering the North and collect information about the North and demanded that he sowed discord in the Korean community overseas and conduct anti-North activities, the defector said.

He continued:

"They not only tried to force me to do these things but also threatened that they would settle account back in South Korea. It was clear that I would either be taken to the 'Agency for National Security Planning' or be persecuted.

"I watched for a chance quickly to get off the hook of the 'Agency for National Security Planning' and finally came to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which I had longed for through a third country."

ROK Magazine on Letter of Unconverted Prisoner

SK1709101694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The South Korean magazine MAL in its September issue carried "My Son, I Will Certainly Go Back to You," a letter sent by Kim Yong-tae who had been kept in prison for many years in South Korea for refusing to be converted to his son in the North of Korea.

He was engaged in farming in Chongju, North Pyongan Province, when he joined the People's Army in 1950 with the outbreak of the fatherland liberation war. He marched down to the river Nakdong, and parted with his unit after he was wounded by the enemy's germ weapon during the temporary retreat. Later, he joined Yi Hyon-sang's guerrilla unit in Mt. Chiri and was taken prisoner by the enemy in 1952 with a serious wound.

Being a POW, he should have been sent back to the North where his family was living. But the South Korean puppets kept him in prison for tens of years. Released from prison in December 1989, he has been making efforts to come back to the North.

The North Chungchong Provincial Human Rights Missionary Council of the National Council of Christian Churches of South Korea formed the committee for the promotion of the repatriation of old Kim Yong-tae in December last year and launched an extensive movement for his repatriation.

In the letter he said:

"The division of the country has brought monstrous tragedies and sufferings to our nation. But it has not yet been terminated, barring my reunion with you, my son. And I must live waiting in yearning. I hate this vexatious reality.

"I will do my utmost to go back to my hometown, no matter what difficulty may lie ahead. Firmly believing that doing so is one of the things for the reunification of the country, I will live with a strong will."

His son was less than one year old when he joined the People's Army in 1950.

Repatriation of Kim Yong-tae Urged

SK1909044594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang. September 19 (KCNA)—The detention and persecution of Kim Yong-tae, a prisoner of war and an unconverted long-term prisoner, by the South Korean rulers once again expose to the world their inhuman and criminal infringement upon human rights, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The analyst says:

Old Kim Yong-tae, being a POW, should have been repatriated to the North of Korea where his parents, wife and son live with the ceasefire.

The South Korean rulers, however, kept him behind bars and brutally persecuted him for not abandoning his faith and principle. Even after he was released from prison they are detaining him, not sending him back to the North.

It is a crude violation of and challenge to the armistice agreement and international law.

Kim Yong-tae expressed his ardent hope to go back to the northern half of the country in his letters to his son in the North and the president of the International Red Cross.

His repatriation to the North where his family and relatives live is one of the humanitarian problems awaiting an urgent solution between the North and the South.

The South Korean rulers are under obligation to send him back to the North without delay either in view of international law or humanitarianism. The Kim Yong-sam group must unconditionally repatriate Kim Yong-tae together with Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, POWs and unconverted long-term prisoners, to the North where their families and relatives reside.

Paper Calls Kim Yong-sam U.S. 'Pet Dog'

SK1709052994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507
GMT 17 Sep 94

[("NODONG SINMUN on Kim Yong-sam's Mendicant Diplomacy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam, hat in hand, went to the U.S. carrier Kitty Hawk floating about the sea off South Korea, relegating all his affairs to the background, and made a bow flatteringly.

Commenting on his servility, NODONG SINMUN today says this reveals his inborn flunkeyist and treacherous nature.

His act shows that he is no more than a pet dog of the United States, the analyst says, and continues:

He is really a disgusting fellow who has never used his own brain but is accustomed to get something by serving others.

The Kim Yong-sam group ran about in solicitation diplomacy to have "sanctions" taken against the North with a hue and cry over "the nuclear suspicion" against it. And it is now engaged in begging diplomacy to obstruct the progress of the DPRK-U.S. relations, crying for "guarantee of nuclear transparency" and "North-South dialogue in parallel with DPRK-U.S. talks." This shows how despicable the colonial puppets bereft of independence are.

His visit to the carrier was mainly aimed at prolonging his remaining days by currying favor with the United States which had rebuked the puppets for their bothersome acts over the talks between the North and the U.S.

Bulletin in ROK Urges Kim Yong-sam Overthrow

SK1709103794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A literature calling for a turnout to remove the Kim Yong-sam clique was recently pasted up in the ad board of the Midogwa department store in Seoul in the name of the "patriotic women's society for reunification", Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

Noting that the group of Kim Yong-sam, a human derelict who had trained the gun on fellow countrymen in misfortune, is madly cracking down on the patriotic-minded people to save itself from the crisis on the edge of a cliff, the literature says:

"It is a shame to leave in power Kim Yong-sam who is creating a terror-stricken atmosphere in South Korea. With the Kim Yong-sam group left to live under the sky, nobody knows who would fall into the clutches of the ghost next time.

"As the old saying goes, a mad dog must be beaten dead.

"Let all the people be awakened and turn out to remove the Kim Yong-sam group which is running wild in violating and obliterating human rights, uniting our latent strength," urged the society.

PRC Provincial Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK1809082394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809
GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government of China headed by Vice-Governor Quan Zhezhu and a delegation of the Jilin Provincial Exports Exhibition of China, which will participate in the Jilin Provincial Exports Exhibition of China, arrived here on September 17 by train.

On the same day, Satakuni Takaya, professor of the Institute of Buddhism in Japan, arrived here.

Visits Kim Il-song's Statue

SK1809082794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812
GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government headed by Vice-Governor Quan Zhezhu, a delegation of the Jilin Provincial Exports Exhibition of China and Professor Satakuni Takaya of the Institute of Buddhism in Japan, on a visit to Korea, called at the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill to mourn his death.

They laid a wreath and a bouquet of flowers before the statue of President Kim Il-song and observed a moment's silence to honour his memory.

Written on the ribbon hanging on the wreath presented by Chinese delegations were "Comrade Kim Il-song, the Great Leader of the Korean People and Intimate Friend of the Chinese People, Will be Immortal".

Satakuni Takaya said that the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song was a big loss and grief to all of them and expressed the belief that the Korean people will change the sorrow into strength and courage and vigorously advance, rallied close around his excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

Anniversary of Chuche Institute Observed in India

SK1709213494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A joint meeting was held in India on September 7 to mark the 14 founding anniversary of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Present at the meeting were Secretary General of the Institute Govind Narain Srivastava, councillors, chiefs and members of chuche idea study groups in India.

The secretary general in his speech titled "Firm faith of Korean people following the great leader" said that during his recent Korean visit he had seen Korea

advancing for the accomplishment of the [words indistinct] the dear leader Kim Chong-il in high esteem as their great leader.

"His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, overcoming the [word indistinct] a thousands-fold deeper than that felt by the entire people with his strong will, is leading the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to the struggle to carry out the intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song," the secretary general noted, and stressed "there can be nothing [word indistinct] in his leadership."

The speaker called upon the followers of the chuche idea to remain loyal to the leadership of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il and dynamically conduct the study and dissemination of the chuche idea and the solidarity movement for positively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people.

Foreign Leaders Support Korean People's 'Cause'

SK1709103194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Head of state and party leaders of different countries supported the Korean people's cause of justice for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue of the Korean people when they met the Korean ambassadors to their countries.

Indonesian President Suharto expressed the belief that the Korean people would surely resolve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula and other questions concerning the regional security under the wise leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il. "Indonesia hopes that the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula will be resolved in a peaceful way at an early date," he said.

Moukoueke Cristophe, general secretary of the Pan-African Union for the Social Democracy of the Congo, said that the DPRK-USA talks and the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, important matters of concern for the world people, are directly linked with world peace and security. He expressed support to the principled and independent position of the DPRK to resolve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations.

Maximo Agustin Mantilya, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, said that under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are achieving victory and continuously advancing in socialist construction, the struggle for national reunification and the DPRK- USA talks. "We will invariably extend full support and solidarity to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle," he declared.

'Signature Campaign' Conducted Abroad

SK1909103794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—A signature campaign was conducted in different countries to support "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The signature paper was signed in Italy on September 7 by Falco Acame, chairman of the Nino Pasti International Fund for Peace and Solidarity Among Peoples and former chairman of National Defence Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Miriam Belegrini, vice-chairman of the Club for the Justice and Freedom of Italy, and other public figures.

Falco Acame said that the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation advanced by the great leader is the most just proposal for reunification and Korea should be reunified by means of confederacy in accordance with this programme.

The signature paper for supporting the "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" and demanding the immediate dismantlement of the concrete wall was signed by Felipe Perez, mayor of Leon, on behalf of 187,000 citizens on September 1 in Nicaragua and the chairman, vice-chairman and general secretary of the Asian Cultural Association of Cameroon on behalf of members of the association in Cameroon on September 8.

Abolition of Discrimination Against Koreans Urged

SK1909102794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, September 17 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—Yi Yong-chin, representative of Koreans in Japan, and Japanese lawyers including Shikeru Tokoi on September 14 waged a request movement against the Human Right Protection Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations in demand of the abolition of the discrimination policy of the Japanese Government toward Koreans in Japan.

They said that there are 60,000 old men and women and 3,000 wounded people among the Koreans who were taken away to Japan owing to the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists in Korea, but the Japanese Government has not taken any step for them.

They demanded an immediate solution to what the old Koreans are not granted "pensions" at the time when the postwar compensation of the Japanese Government is building up public opinion on a world-wide scale.

Meanwhile, the Japanese lawyers in a press conference explained the injustice of the application of discrimination by the "law on pensions of people" to Koreans in Japan by the government and urged its immediate correction.

Japanese Nuclear Development Denounced

SK1709120294 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1220 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Commentary by Kim Ho-sam: "Japan's Nuclear Arma-
ment Must Be Blocked"]

[Text] According to a report in the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Society to Worry About Japan's Nuclear Armament, a Japanese citizens' organization, on 13 September issued a statement that highly pure plutonium, which can be used for nuclear weapons, could possibly be extracted from reprocessing and experimental facilities, which will be built at the site of nuclear fuel and (?energy) development in Tokkaimura, Ibaragi Prefecture.

According to this paper, these facilities are designed to extract plutonium by reprocessing the nuclear waste—a residue of [word indistinct] of fast breeder reactor and dust of [word indistinct] reactor.

In the statement, the Japanese citizens' organization pointed out that if nuclear waste from the fast breeder reactor is reprocessed, the amount of plutonium needed for five nuclear warheads could be extracted.

This report, which was made public in Japan at a time when the entire world was directing vigilant eyes toward Japan, which is accelerating its nuclear armament, is not an accident. We must pay due attention to this.

With the 21st century close at hand, the world is advancing toward detente and peace from confrontation and war, and the people are demanding disarmament and complete abolition of nuclear weapons. This is the trend of today.

An international conference on the peaceful use of nuclear energy was held in Vienna on 8 September amid the interest of many world nations. Even a Japanese delegation attended the conference.

Amid such a trend, the Japanese authorities loudly talked about peace and security of the world, and are talking about them even now.

Explaining the content of the speech he will deliver to the UN General Assembly to be held soon, the Japanese foreign minister on 13 September said that he will clarify the Japanese Government's position that it will not carry out any act designed to exercise military power within the scope of the peace Constitution.

The next day, the Japanese chief cabinet secretary said that Japan has no intention to seek UN Security Council standing membership at the sacrifice of its peace Constitution.

However, unlike such remarks by Japanese high-ranking government officials, Japan is continuing the production of materials that can be used for nuclear weapons production, both openly and secretly. This is proven by the information mentioned before.

As has been known, an accident involving an enormous amount of 70 kg of [passage indistinct] occurred early last May in Tokkaimura, Ibaragi Prefecture. This was the target of stern denunciation from many world nations.

Nevertheless, Japan persistently pushed ahead with the policy of nuclear armament by deceiving the world's people.

Japan has accumulated enormous amounts of plutonium, even during the past several months. Furthermore, Japan has now reached the first-class rank in term of nuclear technology and of development of nuclear delivery means.

Based on its nuclear development policy, Japan denied the fact that the use of nuclear weapons violates international laws, even in the official documents presented by international organizations under the United Nations.

In particular, since the 1980's Japan has expressed its will to oppose resolutions for disarmament whenever they were adopted in the UN General Assembly, or has abstained from voting.

This clearly shows how frantically Japan is running wild and the great strength it is directing toward nuclear armament.

Then, why is Japan frantically running amok with nuclear armament under the smokescreen of peace? This is because the Japanese reactionaries believe that the basic key to realizing their ambition for conquering the world is in becoming a nuclear big power.

Claiming that they were defeated in the World War II because their power was weak, the Japanese reactionaries persistently implemented the policy for becoming a big nuclear power based on nuclear armament.

As a result, Japan came to have strong military power and is ranked second throughout the world in terms of disbursements for the military.

What serves as the basic element in the military power is nuclear armament. This is precisely the reason why the Japanese nuclear fuel development team decided to introduce new reprocessing machines and facilities into Tokkaimura.

When these facilities are completed in the future and begin operation, a larger amount of plutonium will be extracted and Japan's nuclear armament will be further accelerated. This is very clear.

Indeed, Japan's nuclear armament has reached a very dangerous stage. Despite such a reality in Japan, the Japanese authorities are constantly slandering us and perpetrating malicious acts against us.

In a statement announced at a so-called joint parliamentarians meeting with South Korean puppets held in

Tokyo on 6 September, Japan raved that examination of our nuclear activities should be carried out.

This is an act of a thief yelling: Stop thief! and is indeed a brigandish theory.

Such presumptuous remarks by the Japanese reactionaries are designed to work out an excuse for justifying their nuclear armament on the pretext of our so-called nuclear problem.

However, they cannot conceal with any maneuvers their filthy nature as the nuclear criminal. The more viciously Japan may slander us, the more clearly will it reveal to the world its true nature as the nuclear criminal.

Japan should deservedly discard its nuclear armament, which will bring about the danger of a new nuclear war to Northeast Asia. If Japan continues advancing toward nuclear armament, defying the will of the world's people, it will not be able to avoid a destiny of ruin. This is the very lesson in Japan's modern history.

Dialogue Examines Japanese Military Buildup

SK1809092194 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0250 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Dialogue between reporters Chong Song-kang and Kim Hye-kyong: "Japanese Ultra-Rightist Reactionaries, Who Are Positively Accelerating Preparations for Overseas Aggression"]

[Text] [Kim Hye-kyong] How are you?

[Chong Song-kang] How are you?

[Kim] It was reported in Tokyo that Japan recently tested a big H-2 rocket at a space center in Tanegashima, Kagoshima Prefecture. It tested another H-2 rocket in February this year, as well.

Japan's repeated rocket launch tests are related to its efforts to arm itself with nuclear weapons, which has already reached the danger level. I think the tests clearly show how frantically the Japanese reactionaries are maneuvering for overseas expansion.

[Chong] As you know, Japan has electronic explosive devices and technology for manufacturing atomic bombs. It also has acquired a material basis sufficient enough to manufacture nuclear weapons at any moment and 26 tonnes of plutonium necessary for manufacturing nuclear weapons.

All that is left for the Japanese reactionaries to fulfill their nuclear ambition is means to deploy nuclear warheads. The recent launch test was part of their maneuvers to acquire such means. They have been accelerating the development of rockets in earnest, while developing nuclear weapons. They launched the (?L-1) rocket in 1975 and reportedly plan to launch 16 more H-2 rockets by 1997. The Japanese reactionaries are committing these maneuvers in order to launch nuclear shells to

specific destinations. This also shows that their ambition for overseas aggression has reached extremes.

In connection with Japan's rocket launch tests, military commentators of many countries say that its technology has sufficient potential and possibility to be used for military purposes and that the rocket can be converted into a long-range missile. This is no coincidence.

[Kim] That is right. In step with its past policy of aggression, Japan does not hesitate about inflicting nuclear catastrophes on Asian people and people of the world in general to occupy Asia and revive its past colonial empire. I think it openly (?supports) the use of nuclear weapons or refuses to liquidate its past crimes because it has such a plan.

In reality, Japan sends its Self-Defense Force troops overseas as UN peace keepers and has accelerated its modernization. As a result, its military potential has increased beyond comparison.

For example, during the Pacific war, a division of the Imperial Army was capable of firing 14 tonnes [of ammunition] a minute, while a division of the Self-Defense Force is capable of firing 611 tonnes.

[Chong] That is right. The Japanese reactionaries ignore the limit of defense budgets, 3 percent of the GNP, and increase military expenditures on a large scale. As you know, Japan's defense budget amounts to 4,720 billion yen. According to a report by the U.S. Defense Department, during a 15-year period ending in 1986, the rate of increase of Japan's defense budget was more than five times that of the United States and more than four times that of the NATO countries. Its defense budget for last year was more than 32 times that of 1957. As a result of the Japanese reactionaries' enormous military expenditures, the Self-Defense Force's nuclear armament and modernization have been accelerated continuously, and, as a result, the force is equipped with modern attack weapons and is poised for overseas aggression.

[Kim] On the other hand, are not the Japanese reactionaries actively accelerating the formulation of an emergency law?

[Chong] You are right.

[Kim] Appearing on Asahi Television Network on 1 May, (Sunao Kaien), Japanese chief cabinet secretary, stated that a crisis management system may be established and preparations for formulating an emergency law have been completed for an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

Quoting a source from China, Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that the Japanese Government completed the draft of a law to prepare for an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

Formulation of an emergency law, raved about by the Japanese reactionaries, means preparation of a wartime

law that will enable Japan to participate actively in the event a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula.

The plan to formulate an emergency law is a dangerous maneuver to provide a legal basis for overseas invasion and based on this, to realize military aggression against our country.

Such maneuvers clearly illustrate that Japan's test launching of a H-2 rocket was conducted as part of its nuclear armament and overseas aggression.

[Chong] You are right. Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries raved as if it was a test launching of a long-distance communications facility designed for commercial purposes. This is absurd remarks to justify their criminal maneuvers.

[Kim] You are right.

[Chong] Furthermore, are not the Japanese reactionaries swindlers talented in deceiving people?

[Kim] You are right.

[Chong] Even recently, the Japanese reactionaries put forward so-called preconditions in an attempt to block DPRK-U.S. talks by raving about our nonexistent nuclear weapons development. They waged commotions about so-called special inspections.

[Kim] Japan is trying to realize its old dream of a great East Asian coprosperity sphere by accelerating its becoming a big nuclear power by all means on the pretext of our nuclear issue.

Japan should ponder on the result of its act of wielding a bayonet of overseas aggression, and should act with discretion.

Japan's maneuvers for overseas aggression through nuclear armament and becoming a big military power will only expedite its own downfall. This is clearly proven by the history of Japan's past aggression.

Paper Insists Japan 'Liquidate' Past Crimes

SK1809083394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822
GMT 18 Sep 94

[“What Japan Has To Do Now Is To Liquidate its Past”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—If Japan wants to fairly come out in the international arena, it must honestly liquidate its past so that it may clear the world of doubts and precaution, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

In a recent statement on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, the Japanese Government clarified its position of making no compensation for the issue of the “comfort women for the Army,” the article notes, and stresses:

In actuality, this is little different from the total negation of its past crimes.

The issue of the “comfort women for the Army” is the blackest one of the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past, which should be dealt with on all accounts in the liquidation of their past.

If Japan is to act fair and square on the U.N. stage, it is important to enjoy the trust of the world people, the Asian nations in particular. To this end, it must frankly admit its past crimes and make adequate compensation for them. This is what Japan has to do now before anything else.

What has to be done first in the liquidation of Japan's past is to admit the past aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists.

And the compensation for the crimes is an unavoidable task of Japan.

If Japan thinks that it can substitute personnel exchange and cultural interchange for compensation after working out a so-called “plan for peace, friendship and exchange”, it is a mistake. Such an act will arouse the animosity of the Asian peoples, not winning their trust. If Japan truly wants to break with the past and make a new start, it must make an apology and an adequate compensation so as to convince the world people.

If Japan wants to present itself fairly in the United Nations, it is also imperative to clearly show its will of peace to the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

It is inconceivable and intolerable in every respect that Japan, which is disturbing the peace of Asia and the world, while denying its past crimes of aggression and trying to be turned into a military power armed with nuclear weapons, wants to get a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council whose mission is to maintain world peace and security.

Japan had better clearly liquidate its disgraceful past and strive to promote trust among the Asian and world peoples, before trying to get a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

Japan's Efforts To Join UNSC Called 'Ruse'

SK1909051694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The Japanese Government has reaffirmed its policy of obtaining permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC], conditional on “not participating in military actions with arms” and has launched a full-dress activities toward this end. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today dismisses this as a crafty ruse to cover up the past crimes of Asian aggression with “non-combatant actions” and exercise “a worldwide leadership”.

The analyst says:

No one believes that Japan would take part only in "non-combatant actions" after becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council, which would make Japan commit herself to military interventions in international disputes. There would be more factors of Japan's involvement in military actions.

Japan intends to gradually join in the worldwide scramble for domination, exercising a political and military influence on the solution to international problems after becoming a military and political power in the world arena.

Japan has invented the veil of "non-combatant actions", afraid that the disclosure of this intention shall cause the wariness and anti-Japan sentiments of the Asian people.

It is Japan's habit to go back on her promise without hesitation any time for her aggressive purpose.

To allow Japan to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council is as good as allowing her to repeat her bloody crimes of the past.

Before coveting a permanent seat of the Security Council, Japan should clearly understand her lot in which she has become a target of the accusing finger in the international community by avoiding atonement for her past. What she must do at the present juncture is to make a sincere apology and compensation for her past crimes of aggression and break with her militarist past.

Tanzanian Prime Minister's Activities Reported

SK1709052494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—John Samuel Malecela, prime minister and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Friday went round the tower of the chuche idea standing on a bank of the River Taedong in Pyongyang.

The tower of granite, 170 metres high, was built in April 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song. It is symbolic of the greatness of the chuche idea founded by him and the undying revolutionary feats performed by him in the revolution and construction through the application of the idea.

After going round the tower the prime minister wrote in a visitor's book that the torchlight on the top of the tower will shine for ever as a beacon brightly lighting the road ahead of the people in the era of independence.

And he wrote that the Korean people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of chuche will always be crowned with victory.

On the same day the Tanzanian guests drove to the three revolutions exhibition which demonstrates the achievements made by the Korean people in their efforts to implement the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

They went round the heavy industry hall, the electronic industry hall and the agriculture hall.

After the inspection, the prime minister wrote in the visitor's book that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader recorded enormous achievements in industry, agriculture and other domains under difficult conditions after the war in which everything was destroyed, and wished them greater achievements in the revolution and construction.

And they went to the May Day Stadium and the Mansudae Art Studio.

Offers Impressions of Visit

SK1809082194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808
GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—John Samuel Malecela, prime minister and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, gave his impressions of Korean visit in an interview with reporters here prior to his departure for home on September 17.

In the interview he said what impressed them most during their visit to Korea was that the Korean people were changing the sorrow at the loss of the fatherly leader into strength and courage and were all out to implement his behests, working miracles in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

His excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song was a pioneer of the Non-Aligned Movement and made a great contribution to developing South-South cooperation, he stressed.

Noting that His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il has long since led the party and state affairs as a whole, he hoped that the Korean people, rallied close around him, would achieve greater success in the noble work to implement the behests of the great leader.

He said the reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the proposal advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Tanzania, he noted, will always invariably express active support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Referring to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, he said that the issue should be resolved through the DPRK-USA talks.

He pointed out that the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea conform to the spirit of the Non-Aligned Movement and South-South cooperation and that only when the developing countries unite and strengthen mutual cooperation can they achieve the development of the country.

Delivers Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK1709103994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and our

people, received a gift from John Samuel Malecela, prime minister and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Vice Premier Kong Chun-hae.

Departs for Home on 17 Sep

*SK1709213794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—John Samuel Malecela, prime minister and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and his entourage left here today for home, concluding a 7-day official goodwill visit to Korea.

The guests were sent off by Premier Kang Song-san, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and officials concerned.

Founding Day Messages, Activities Continue

Iranian President Sends Message

*SK1609060194 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Sep 94*

[Text] Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and people, on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The congratulatory message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

To Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army:

I extend warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of your country on the DPRK national day. I wish the DPRK Government and people success in their work for peace and mankind. I hope the friendly relations existing between the two countries will all the more expand and develop. I wish Your Excellency good health and success in your work. I also wish the DPRK people happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

[Dated] 8 September 1994, Tehran

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings

*SK1709050994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from state leaders of

different countries on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages came from Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan, Slovenian President Milan Kucan, Malawi President Bakili Muluzi, Equatorial Guinean President and head of state and Founder-chairman of the Democratic Party Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Central African President Ange Patasse, Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The foreign state leaders extend warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the national day and wish him a long life in good health.

They express the belief that relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Korea and their countries will grow stronger.

More Foreign Greetings Sent

*SK1709051094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[All names are as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They came from Man Mohan Adhikari, president of the Central Committee of the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism); O. Shenin, chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Parties—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Vladimir Zhirinovsky, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia; V. Tyulkin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Workers' Party; Victor Anpilov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Working Russia" movement; V. Skurlatov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Russian Free Patriotic Party for "Revival"; I. Brumel, chairman of the Moscow organisation of the Russian Free Patriotic Party for "Revival"; Florian Petrescu, chairman of the National Committee of the Socialist (Communist) Party of Romania; Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Britain; Youssef Amin Wali, general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party; Farouk Dahrouj, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Abdallah Al Chahal, secretary of the Lebanese regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Walid Jumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; Inaam Raad, chairman of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon; Llewelyn John, leader of the People's Democratic Movement of Guyana; Leopold Pindy Mamongsono, chairman of the Culture Protection and Reform Union of the Congo; and Jean Pierre Ngambi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cameroon.

The foreign party leaders extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the national day and wish him good health and a long life.

They express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and their countries and between the Workers' Party of Korea and their parties will continue to develop on good terms.

Lao Politicians Visit Embassy

*SK1709103394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Maysouck Saysompheng, president of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, chairman of the Lao-Korean Friendship Association and chairman of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Vham-Ouane Bounpha, minister of justice and vice-chairman of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and other political and public figures of Laos paid a congratulatory visit to the Korean Embassy on September 8 on the 46th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They handed baskets of flowers to the Korean ambassador on the occasion of the September 9 national day and asked him to convey their congratulations and best wishes for longevity to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They expressed the belief that the fraternal Korean people would achieve greater success in their efforts for socialist construction and national reunification under the outstanding and wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the successor of the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the party, the state and the Army of Korea.

Peruvian Seminar on Chuche Held

*SK1709103694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A Peruvian national seminar on the chuche idea was held on September 7 in celebration of the 46th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the seminar were Jorge Rasoarrasco, chairman of the Peruvian National Association for the Study of the Chuche Idea and secretary general of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Angel Castro Lavarello, president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship; Maria Tereza Moya de Rojas, chairman of the Peruvian Group for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Kim Chong-suk; and others.

The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Jorge Rasoarrasco, speaking on the subject "President Kim Il-song Will Always be With the World People Together With the Immortal Chuche Idea" said: "We keenly felt in the course of studying the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song and receiving teachings from him that President Kim Il-song was, indeed, a worldwide leader who experienced all the historical events of the 20th century.

"It proves the immortality of his idea and [words indistinct] are many chuche idea study organisations and a large number of streets and buildings named after his august name. The feats of President Kim Il-song will always remain in the hearts of the world people together with the chuche idea."

Then followed a speech on the subject "His Excellency Kim Chong-il is the Supreme Leader of the Party, the State and the Army of Korea Who is Developing the Chuche Idea in Depth."

Group of Koreans in Japan Departs

*SK1709104094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Pae Pyong-tu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, left here today by air after visiting the socialist homeland to celebrate the 46th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Before its departure, the congratulatory group laid a bouquet of flowers before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill and paid a silent tribute to his memory.

Greetings From Foreign Parties

*SK1909044994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443
GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages came from A. Antonov, secretary of the Political Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, President Marian Donnelly, General Secretary Pat Quearney and Executive Member and National Financial Chief Sean Garland of the Workers' Party of Ireland, Leslie Ramsammy, leader of the United Republican Party of Guyana, Peter Persaud, leader of the Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, Eleazar Gutarra Maravi, chairman of the Nationalist Labour Movement of Peru, Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the

National Liberation Front of Peru, Alvaro Vasquez del Real, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, General Secretary Victor Granda Aguilar and International Secretary Hernan Rivadenera of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Ecuador.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the national day and wish him good health and long life.

They express the belief that the idea and cause of President Kim Il-song will be accomplished successfully under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, and extend firm support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people.

Foreign Media Publish Kim Chong-il's Works

SK1909050394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Famous works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported by foreign newspapers and radios.

The Malian paper LE MALIEN carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his work "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish".

The paper said in the preface:

Korean-style socialism built by President Kim Il-song is the embodiment of the chuché idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. Socialism of Korea based on the man-centred outlook on the world is socialism centred on the popular masses.

The Korean people, masters of the country, are leading an independent and creative life in all fields of politics, the economy, ideology and culture.

The work was also carried by the Russian paper VETERAN, the Burkinabe paper OBSERVATEUR, the Cambodian paper REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA [CAMBODIA], the Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA and the Polish paper GAZETA ROKALNA [spelling of newspaper as received].

Radio Santarosa and Radio Nacional of Peru reported an article explaining the work.

"Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable", a famous work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Romanian paper SCINTEIA SOCIALISMULUI [spelling of newspaper as received].

Kim Chong-il Thanks Farmer Workers, Intellectuals

SK1909044094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the farmers of the Songhae Cooperative

Farm in Nagwon County, South Hamgyong Province, and the intellectuals of the Hamhung branch of the National Academy of Sciences and other units who had done good things for the society and the collective.

Farmers Kim Hui-su, So Nam-hyon and Yi Tong-chol and fishery sub-workteam leader So Pyong-suk of the Songhae Cooperative Farm in Nagwon County saved two children from drowning in the sea in the spirit of self-sacrifice and in this course So Pyong-suk laid down his life for them.

Yi Sang-kyun, vice-president of the Hamhung branch of the National Academy of Sciences, Director Yom Ung-yol and researcher Ok Chi-hun of the Vinalon Institute, teacher Kim Taek-hyon and head of a department Yi Un-sok of the University of Chemical Industry, researcher Pak Chun-ho of the University of Hydraulic Power, researcher Choe Ki-ok of the Koryo University of Pharmacy, and other intellectuals went to major industrial establishments and greatly contributed to resolving scientific and technical questions.

Sin Song-u, director of the Hamhung Orthopedic Hospital, Chi Ui-hyon and Pak Chong-u, researchers of the Artificial Limb Institute, and other medical workers developed electronic automatic artificial hands for several years for the disabled soldiers and patients who lost their arms.

Kim Chong-il Leads Revolution With 'Iron Will'

SK1909111194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051
GMT 19 Sep 94

[“Great Iron-willed Leadership of Revolution and Construction”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people advancing in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who victoriously leads the revolution and construction with an iron will, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is quoted as saying:

"Comrade Kim Chong-il has an indomitable will and grit, outstanding wisdom and commanding art fit for the supreme commander of the revolutionary Armed Forces. This guarantees the constant strengthening and invincibility of our revolutionary Armed Forces."

Led by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of an iron will, our revolution is making a long drive through any storm and stress, the article says, and goes on:

His traits of leading the revolution and construction with an iron will can be seen, first of all, in always unfolding bold operations. His unique leadership is that he sets a high objective and organises all operations in a bold way in working out a strategy and tactics, forming a force to

attain it and indicating the ways. Twenty years ago, he propounded the grand programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and advanced the strategic tasks to conquer the ideological and material fortresses of communism by transforming man, nature and society strictly as required by chuche. This was attributable to the boldness of the dear leader who sets a high objective in any operation. He defines it as the objective of the education of people on communist lines to train them into revolutionaries of chuche type with such a noble spiritual world as that of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. He also conceives the future of communism as the objective of the revolutionary transformation of all spheres of social life including the economy and culture.

The dear leader also carries out what he determines to do, come what may. He always correctly grasps the main link in the chain of many complicated and knotty problems in the revolution and construction and makes a breakthrough by concentrating every effort on it. He always gives full play to the revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity of the popular masses and mobilizes the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to attain one purpose. When one objective is attained, he unfolds a new plan and operation and leads the revolution and construction to a constant upswing. This mystic tactics, skilful organisation, matchless revolutionary sweep and tested leadership show his noble revolutionary traits. Ever since he began leading our revolution and construction, every operation organised by him has been carried into reality.

The dear leader also holds fast to the revolutionary principles and resolutely defends the cause of socialism under whatever circumstance. It is thanks to his revolutionary leadership that the revolutionary principles reflecting the fundamental demand and position of the working class and other working masses in our socialist construction, are constantly maintained and our socialism is being consolidated as desired by the popular masses. The maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries to undermine the cause of Korean-style socialism have reached the extremities in recent years. The dear leader, however, has victoriously led the political and military confrontation with the enemy without the slightest vacillation and resolutely defended the cause of socialism.

The iron will of the dear leader is based on his absolute trust in the people. He always believes in the people and relies on their strength in leading the revolution and construction.

3-Part Documentary Film on Kim Il-song Opens

SK1709213594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The three-part documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is Immortal" is now showing in all parts of

Korea, evoking great repercussions upon the working people and [word indistinct].

The film shows that the respected leader President Kim Il-song, a legendary hero who illuminated the road ahead of the times with the chuche idea, passed away, but he will live eternally in the hearts of progressive humankind, though the history of millions of years goes by and mountains and rivers change a thousand times.

The film reflects the faith and will of the entire Korean people to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is creditably carrying forward the cause [word indistinct] the respected leader.

News media of Pyongyang every day convey the response of working people to the film.

An anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, Kang Wi-yong, said the film is a historic screen which demonstrates to the world the culmination of the single-hearted unity of the great leader and the people in an integral whole. "The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters have been able to walk the road of a true life, the road of a worthwhile struggle and enjoy highest honour under the paternal care of the great leader," he added.

"Though the fatherly leader parted with us to our sorrow, we feel reassured because Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander, is with us," he said, and stated: "We will guard respected General Kim Chong-il with our lives and remain devoted to him for his good health and long life."

The first vice-minister of metal industry, Son Kyong-chun said: After seeing the film, we renewed our determination to rapidly develop the metal industry of the country under the great guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, as the fatherly leader desired in his lifetime.

The vice-chairman of the State Agricultural Commission, Song Ui-chong, pledged to glorify down through generations the immortal exploits performed by the fatherly leader in his leadership, making endless trips to bring bumper crops to this land every year.

Senior Colonel of the Korean People's Army Choe Tae-ho said that it is thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that our people overcame the deepest grief of the nation and have risen up to push ahead with revolution and construction and our society is in single-hearted unity.

"We will be a fortress and a shield guarding Comrade Kim Chong-il, our respected supreme commander, with our lives, as the fatherly leader taught in his lifetime," he said.

'Indomitable' Anti-Japanese Heroine Remembered
SK1909110594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Forty-five years have passed since the death of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, on September 22, 1949.

But the Korean people are cherishing her memory more deeply.

Brilliantly recorded in the modern history of the revolutionary struggle in Korea are immortal feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a model of loyal subjects who defended the leader of the revolution politically and ideologically and with her life.

Born into a poor peasant's family in Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province, on December 24, 1917, she grew up, actually experiencing the misfortune and all the sufferings of the nation that lost the country. She, who set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in her teens, joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in 1935 and remained loyal to the great leader President Kim Il-song as his lifeguard till the last.

She always regarded it as her first and foremost duty to defend the security of the great leader.

She ensured the safety of President Kim Il-song with herself as a fortress and shield during fierce battles and in camping sites into which the enemy sneaked.

In the Dashahe battle in summer of 1940, President Kim Il-song commanded it, standing on a rock in the middle of a mountain at the risk of his life.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who was closely looking round by him, happened to see five Japs stealthily crawling to the middle of the mountain where he was standing and directing their guns at him. At this crucial moment, she covered him with her body in a flash and fired her mauser at them. The great leader, too, fired at them over her shoulder. The Japs were shot dead in a moment.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk carried through the revolutionary missions given by the great leader in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality.

In 1937, the great leader assigned her to a task to conduct underground political activities in the homeland and the River Amnok areas and expand organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF). She, in defiance of the enemy's strict cordon, found herself among people, explained to them the line and policies of the great leader on the Korean revolution and rallied them closely in the revolutionary organization. In this way, she rapidly expanded the ARF into SINPHA

[expansion unknown] in the homeland and into Xiangangqu in Changbai County and other areas in a short period.

She made a great contribution to implementing the line advanced by President Kim Il-song to lay solid mass foundations of the revolution by always uniting broad segments of the people, revolutionizing the areas under the control of the enemy and building up organizations of the ARF and other revolutionary organizations and mass organizations with the skillful way of working with the masses, flexible strategy, indomitable fighting spirit, strong organization, distinguished ability and noble virtues.

Active at the main unit led by President Kim Il-song, she took part in many battles including Xinancha, Xigang and Fusong battles and actively contributed to realising the operational intention of the command with her skillful marksmanship.

The Korean people have learnt from her unfailing loyalty to the leader, praising her as an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an anti-Japanese heroine.

Officials Attend Power Plant Ground-Breaking
SK1909105094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—A thermal power plant is being built in Hamhung, a city of industry of Korea, according to the July 6, 1994, behest teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The power production and management and operation of the plant will be automated and computerized through the introduction of latest achievements of modern science and technology.

The power plant will more sufficiently supply electricity to large factories in Hamhung.

A ground-breaking ceremony took place on September 18.

Present there were Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Yun-hyok, vice-premier of the Administration Council, officials concerned, builders and working people in the city.

National Unity 'Banner' of Reunification Viewed
SK1909050794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of the great unity of the whole nation and his immortal feats are an immutable great programme for reunification and a banner of national reunification on which the Korean nation should keep a firm hold in the struggle to reunify the country, NODONG SINMUN said this in a signed article Sunday [18 September].

Great national unity is a fundamental guarantee for our fellow countrymen to discharge their mission and task as the driving force of national reunification, the paper stressed, and continued:

What is most important in realizing great national unity at present is to carry through "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by the great leader.

The entire people in the North, the South and overseas should pave the way of national reunification in firm unity, transcending differences in ideology, systems, religious belief and property, upholding the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

All the political parties, organisations and compatriots of all strata in the North and the South and overseas who are struggling for national reunification should more vigorously wage a joint organized struggle.

All the Korean compatriots in the North and the South and overseas who want reunification should more powerfully conduct the pan-national patriotic activities for reunification, rallied firm around the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification.

To immediately remove the anti-reunification forces within the nation today is a task which brooks no further delay for great national unity and national reunification.

The earlier the Kim Yong-sam group is overthrown, the better for great national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The whole Korean nation will smash the challenge of the splittist forces within and without and achieve reunification in the 90's without fail under the tested guidance of the great leader of the nation Comrade Kim Chong-il so as to successfully fulfill the behests of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for reunification.

Beginning of Rice Harvesting Season Reported

SK1709102894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Rice harvesting has begun in the countryside of Korea.

All efforts are concentrated on rice harvesting in the rural districts where the farmers have brought bumper crops, true to a historic letter sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the national agricultural conference held in February and the agriculture-first policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The cooperative farms in Yonan, Paechon and Chongdan Counties in Yonbaek plain have greeted the richest rice crop ever seen. They have already finished maize harvesting and begun reaping rice, overfulfilling the daily quotas 60 percent.

Chaeryong, Sinchon and Kangyong Counties and other rural areas of South Hwanghae Province are also topping the daily assignments in rice harvesting.

Cooperative farms in South Pyongan Province and Nampo Municipality have gathered in rice from twice as large an area as in the like period last year by increasing the utility rate of machines.

Rice is harvested in the fields on the east coast and in the northern highland as soon as it is ripe.

KCNA Reports Increase in Fruit Harvest

SK1709102194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007
GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Fruit picking is in full swing in the Korean orchards.

It is expected that the Kwail County integrated fruit farm will gather one more ton of apple and 1.6 more tons of pear from each hectare than last year and the Pyongyang fruit farm and the Hwangju state fruit farm will register a 20 percent gain over last year.

The great leader President Kim Il-song, who always showed deep care for the improvement of the people's living, gave on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang fruit farm and the Kwail County integrated fruit farm in May and September last year.

In October last year he convened a meeting of officials of the fruit-growing domain and set tasks to put fruit-growing on a new, higher stage.

The fruit-growing workers across the country have made strenuous efforts to thoroughly fulfil the teachings of President Kim Il-song.

Entering this year, the Kwail County integrated fruit farm expanded the area of the orchards by several hundred hectares as against last year while the Pyongyang fruit farm manured and cultivated fruit trees as required by the chuche method of farming to increase fruit production. The fruit growers are now picking fruits in time without a loss, true to the teachings of the great leader.

South Korea

Editorial Questions U.S. Invasion of Haiti

SK1709073594 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean
17 Sep 94 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Ultimatum to Haiti"]

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton on 16 September issued an ultimatum to Haiti. In a televised address to the nation, President Clinton stated: "If the Haitian military leaders do not step down immediately, they will be forcibly expelled by the multinational forces led by U.S. troops." This resolute attitude taken by the U.S. Government means that the United States will not

tolerate "human rights infringement" committed in "the front yard of the United States."

This tough stance of the Clinton administration is based on the UN Security Council resolution on the invasion of Haiti. At the end of last July, the UN Security Council approved the military intervention by the multinational forces led by the United States to expel the Haitian military regime and to realize democracy. The Haitian situation began with the fall of the 30-year dictatorship of Duvalier and his son in February 1988. Following prolonged political unrest, a democratic presidential election was held in December 1990 in which candidate Aristide was elected. In September 1991 a military coup overthrew Aristide, who found political asylum in the United States.

In issuing the ultimatum, President Clinton covertly promised the three strong men of the military, including Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, political asylum and to lift the freeze on their property, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES. If the Haitian military rejects this, the United States is expected to begin the invasion as early as 21 September. If the 18-nation multinational force led by the U.S. troops begins the military action, the 7,900 Haitian forces will be annihilated.

However, the invasion is not without problems for Clinton. For one thing, the justification for the invasion is vulnerable. There is controversy regarding the right of the United States, though it is the only superpower, to intervene militarily in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The Republican Party in the Congress has maintained that unless the internal affairs of Haiti directly infringes upon U.S. interests, the United States has no cause or right to invade another country, although it is an action based on the UN Security resolution. A poll taken immediately after Clinton's speech showed that 41 percent was opposed to the U.S. invasion of Haiti.

In addition, the consistency of U.S. Government policy is being questioned. If the United States wants to thoroughly defend democracy and human rights, why should it only apply the policy to Haiti? It is natural that people should question what the U.S. Government did for the Bosnian situation in which racial cleansing has been continuing for over two years and for the Kwangju incident in May 1980 in which the ruthless massacre of the masses was committed by the military. The U.S. military intervention can hardly be justified for the sole reason that Haiti is in the "U.S. front yard."

Daily on Clinton's Nuclear, Foreign Policies
SK1709113794 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
17 Sep 94 p 3

[Editorial: "The North Has Discovered Clinton's Weak Points"]

[Text] With the collapse of the Soviet Union and East Europe, it seems that North Korea's Kim Il-song regime judged that it would be inevitable for its existence to be

guaranteed in its new relations with the United States. Therefore, it is certain that the North, which carried out negotiations with the United States on the nuclear issue, have discovered the weak points of the United States. It is certain North Korea also easily determined that even though the most liberal Democratic Party regime has emerged in the United States in 12 years, there has been no driving force for a strong foreign policy, such as the one carried out during the Gulf war.

The North has probably examined with interest the Clinton administration's limits and weak points. The basic and universal tactic of today is: "If you know your enemy and yourself, you will be victorious even if you fight 100 times."

In reality, the Clinton administration has shown many weak points domestically and abroad since its inauguration. He has been involved in a sex scandal and the White Water scandal. Thus, President Clinton's image as a new leader of the generation crumpled. He did not even demonstrate the driving force of a young president. He did not meet the people's expectations in reviving the economy, and the policy to improve the health insurance system, which his wife Hillary was in charge of, is receiving criticism that this policy is "a change for the worse."

Internationally, at a time when efforts are being made to break away from the Cold War system, actions by the United States reveal powerlessness. It did not even try to demonstrate leadership in the international efforts to end the tragedies in Bosnia, Somalia, and Rwanda. The United States finally announced that it will invade Haiti, but it seems that this will be a minus for President Clinton. He appeared to capitulate in China's human rights issue. We cannot actually feel that the status of the United States is "the world's single big power," due to its desire to avoid disputes.

The tasks with which the Clinton administration must cope with in the future are more serious. There is a strong probability that the ruling Democratic Party will experience a bitter loss in the midterm election, which will be held in about one and a half months. The United States is under pressure to conclude the North Korean nuclear issue in some form and to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in May 1995. The United States will want to reach a conclusion as soon as possible on the North Korean nuclear issue. This is also a personal burden for Assistant Secretary Gallucci. The North recognizes this and is assuming a persistent hard-line attitude in the negotiations with the United States. The North is using the weak points of the United States to the utmost to pursue its greatest interest.

Therefore, even though President Clinton threatens by "talking about putting an end" to North Korea, it seems that the North knows that the Clinton administration does not have the will to follow it through. It seems North Korea is well aware of the atmosphere within the U.S. State Department regarding the North.

The Clinton administration must realize its weak points by itself. It must also realize that if it tries to free itself from the weak points too quickly, it may be faced with greater confusion. It can free itself from its weak points when it assumes a dignified attitude of fairly promoting domestic and foreign policies.

President Praises Carter as Special Envoy

SK1809033594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0300 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] It has been learned that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter recently expressed to President Kim Yong-sam his willingness [uihyang] to serve as a special envoy to improve the frozen South-North relations.

A diplomatic source in Washington reported today that former President Carter sent a letter expressing his intention to President Kim Yong-sam on 16 September. In the letter, former President Carter particularly expressed his will [uisa] to play an active role [chokkuk nasogessumyo] in improving South-North relations and to visit the ROK in the near future to discuss this with the ROK Government.

Meanwhile, a government official confirmed today that former President Carter had made such a request [yochong], and stated that a personal letter from President Kim Yong-sam appraising positively [kungjung pyonggahanun] former President Carter's request will be delivered to him via the ROK Embassy in the United States around 20 September.

Carter's Possible Visit to North Examined

SK1809101694 Seoul YONHAP in English 1008 GMT
18 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—Will former U.S. President Jimmy Carter visit Korea again soon as he has proposed? If so, what would he be able to achieve?

Public attention is now focused on those questions as Carter on Friday expressed a desire to mediate between South and North Korea with a view to finding another breakthrough in the stalemated inter-Korean relations. He made the proposal in a letter he addressed to South Korean President Kim Yong-sam.

A senior South Korean Government official, accompanying President Kim on his hometown visit, said Sunday that Kim will soon respond to the proposal favorably in his reply to be handed to Carter shortly through Amb. Han Sung-su in Washington.

In the meantime, reports had it that Kim Chong-il, son and designated heir of the late North Korean President Kim Il-song, had conveyed his wish to have Carter visit Pyongyang again. Accordingly, Seoul observers feel it is quite likely that Carter will again visit Seoul and Pyongyang. The visit is regarded as desirable by both South and North Korea in addition to meeting his desire to "contribute toward world peace," they noted.

Should his Korea visit be materialized again, it is thought that he will visit Seoul first to meet Kim Yong-sam, and then go to Pyongyang through Panmunjom and see Kim Chong-il. Through such contacts, he is expected to help find another breakthrough in the inter-Korean relations deadlocked following Kim Il-song's death more than two months ago.

Seoul has reportedly been prepared for a North-South summit so as to improve its relations with Pyongyang and resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, when power transfer will have been completed in the North.

Deputy Premier and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, stressing the need of improved inter-Korean relations, recently told reporters that "the principle of holding a South-North Korean summit is valid." He particularly expressed a hope that the inter-Korean relations "will be reversed to the June condition when an accord was reached on holding the summit."

What matters, however, is what kind of attitude Pyongyang will take toward improved inter-Korean relations including the promotion of a summit meeting.

In the past two months since the senior Kim's death, North Korea has been positive toward the improvement of its relations with Washington, but shown little interest in bettering its relationship with Seoul, resorting to an extreme slandering of the South Korean president. But government officials feel that this might be a temporary phenomenon and cease when Kim Chong-il formally ascend to power. If so, they say, Carter's probable visit to Korea might provide a momentum for converting the stalemated relations between the two Koreas into a dialogue.

Dailies View Acceptance of Carter's DPRK Visit

SK1909054394

[Editorial Report] Local vernacular dailies carry articles commenting on the government's acceptance of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's offer to visit the DPRK again to resolve the nuclear issue and promote a South-North summit.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO on 19 September carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Hong Sok-chun on this matter. The article begins by saying the reason "the government accepted former U.S. President Carter's offer to visit the DPRK again" is to use the "Carter card" in its policy toward the North and bring about change in the cloudy atmosphere between the South and North. The article notes that the government's acceptance of Carter's offer to visit North Korea also stems from the sensation created when Carter visited Pyongyang in June. It states that "for the United States to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty system," it must take both South and North Korean interests into consideration. Noting that "on 20 September President Kim decided to send a positive reply to Carter through the U.S. Embassy in Seoul," it is certain

a message of some kind will be conveyed to Kim Chong-il when Carter visits the DPRK. The content of the message is not known, but a government source says it will probably include "President Kim's proposal to guarantee light-water reactors and the resumption of the South-North dialogue." Another possibility is that a personal letter may be delivered, saying: "If the DPRK guarantees its nuclear transparency, the ROK will promise to guarantee light-water reactors." Pointing out that news on Carter's offer to visit North Korea came as the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks is slated for 23 September, it is viewed as a United States-ROK strategy. This may be the lubricant in the DPRK-U.S. Berlin talks. The article concludes by saying it is difficult to predict whether Carter will successfully play the role of messenger, but it is clear that it will be an opportunity to measure the true intentions of North Korea as regards the nuclear issue and South-North dialogue.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on 19 September carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Yu Sung-u on the background and prospects for Carter's visit to the North. The article begins by expressing the possibility of a resumption of South-North relations "as they were in June when Kim Il-song was alive." If Carter visits the North, it will follow the same pattern as last time, with Carter visiting the South as soon as his visit to the North concludes, thus "playing the role of mediator" to promote a South-North summit. The article goes on to state that if Carter can confirm a positive stance from North Korea, preparations for a summit can be resumed. Another reason for Carter's offer to visit the North is to provide a breakthrough in the nuclear issue as soon as possible, especially before the midterm elections slated for November. There are doubts Carter may not be able to achieve the same results as when Kim Il-song was alive, "considering North Korea's domestic situation." The editorial concludes by stating that under the current situation, prudent measures must be made in dealing with this matter.

Reportage on Kim Tae-chung's Visit to U.S.

Meetings With Officials Previewed

SK1909021294 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 94 p 2

[Report by Ho Yong-pom from Washington]

[Text] Before coming to the United States, Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation, did not disclose whom he would meet in the United States. The Foundation did not make public a detailed itinerary until Kim Tae-chung arrived at a Washington hotel on the afternoon of 17 September (local time). In the list disclosed with his schedule, there are at least 50 "important officials" whom Chairman Kim will meet during his eight nights and nine days in the United States. Most are former or incumbent high-ranking officials of the U.S. Congress and political circles who are familiar to North Korea's nuclear issue or the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Kim Tae-chung is supposed to meet with Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to former President Carter, at the CSIS [Center for Strategic International Studies] on 19 September. On 20 September, he is expected to be accompanied by Richard Allen, national security adviser to former President Reagan, when he speaks at the Heritage Foundation, which represents conservatives in the United States.

His meeting with former President Jimmy Carter, which will attract the greatest attention, will be at the Carter Foundation in Atlanta on 22 September. The Foundation plans to hold a special news conference following a two hour-long meeting between them. On 23 September, Kim will meet Stephen Solarz, who served as chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 years, and will then be briefed by Stanley Ross, an assistant for Asian affairs at the National Security Council, regarding the U.S. Government's position toward issues on the Korean peninsula. Also on that day, Kim will meet with Winston Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asia-Pacific affairs. On 24 September, one day before he departs for home, Kim is expected to meet with Donald Gregg, former U.S. ambassador to the ROK; it is said his meeting with former Ambassador James Lilly is still under discussion.

Besides these meetings, Chairman Kim's itinerary, including three public speeches, is so tightly scheduled he will have no leisure time. The Foundation explained: "What is characteristic of his visit to the United States this time is that he is going to listen to a broad range of opinions from U.S. officials—be they progressives or conservatives—regarding the North Korean nuclear issue and issues related to the Korean peninsula."

Kim Tae-chung Leaves for U.S.

SK1709013194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Retired opposition leader Kim Tae-chung left for the United States Saturday on a nine-day trip that will include talks with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Kim, currently head of a peace foundation of his own creation, is expected to discuss North Korean affairs, inter-Korean relations and North Korea-U.S. ties with Carter when they meet in Atlanta on Sept. 22.

Kim will deliver a speech at the invitation of the Heritage Foundation and visit the Foreign Affairs Council in New York.

His wife Yi Hui-ho and opposition Democratic Party lawmakers Pak Chi-won and Yim Chae-chong are accompanying Kim.

U.S. Talks End; Seoul Opposes Lower Car Tariff

SK1809231894 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in
Korean 18 Sep 94 p 2

[Report by Yi Pyong-kwang]

[Text] The 17th ROK-U.S. working-level trade meeting was held in Seoul from 13 to 16 September. At the meeting, the two countries finalized their positions following discussions on impending trade issues such as automobiles, intellectual property, cigarettes, the standard of foodstuffs, and color televisions.

At the meeting, the government clearly expressed its position that an additional lowering of the tariff on automobiles and a revision of the tariff system based on engine displacement, as demanded by the United States, cannot be accepted. The two sides agreed to continue working-level discussions on issues regarding the approval of automobiles based on type, safety inspections for automobiles, and improvements in consumer consciousness about foreign-made cars.

The two countries also agreed that to prevent domestic registration of trademarks imitating famous U.S. trademarks, a systematic device should be worked out for U.S. firms holding the patent rights for a trademark to easily object when Korea's Office of Patent Administration examines a request for trademark registration. The government decided to accept the U.S. demand to revise the current foodstuff safety standard—which stipulates the expiration date on each commodity item—into a system which stipulates that manufacturers are responsible for the expiration date. However, the government informed the United States of its position that immediate introduction of the new system is difficult in view of present conditions.

Government Seeks Limits on U.S. Liaison Offices

SK1809043094 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
18 Sep 94 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 17 September that the ROK Government will notify the United States that the opening of liaison offices in North Korea and the United States should not serve as a step toward establishing formal diplomatic relations and that the nature of the liaison offices should be specified at the third round of North Korea-U.S. talks, which will resume on 23 September.

The government will also notify the United States that an expanded role of the liaison offices would adversely affect North-South relations and that the functions of the liaison offices should be limited to specific purposes.

The government reportedly believes that the liaison offices should merely handle affairs concerning the construction of light-water reactors and the remains of UN and U.S. soldiers, in addition to basic consular affairs.

The government mapped out this plan because the United States had hinted that it might have the liaison offices handle political as well as consular affairs, and because North Korea had asked the United States to consider the opening of liaison offices to be the "establishment of virtual diplomatic relations."

Improved N-S Ties Condition for Liaison Office

SK1909021694 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 94 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 18 September that the United States and the ROK had reached a consensus stating they would respond to an exchange of liaison offices between the United States and the DPRK if Pyongyang returns to the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and improves North-South relations.

The two governments have also developed a policy stating that, even if Pyongyang DPRK does return to the NPT, the United States will not respond to the exchange of liaison officers between Pyongyang and Washington unless the DPRK shows sincerity in improving North-South relations.

In addition, the two governments have agreed to work out the provisions for supplying light-water reactors to the DPRK only when North Korea takes practical measures to clarify its past nuclear activities. Washington will also guarantee "not to launch nuclear attacks toward the North" once North Korea closes its 50-megawatt and 200-megawatt reactors at Yongbyon.

It was further learned that the United States and the ROK, in a high-level policy coordinating session between Robert Gallucci and nuclear ambassador Kim Sam-hun, have developed this phased- negotiation policy for the second meeting of third round of talks with North Korea to resume on 23 September.

Regarding this, a government official stated: "The two governments have agreed that it is not favorable to exchange liaison offices with North Korea without first achieving progress in North-South relations." The official added: "The United States will respond to the exchange of liaison officers between Washington and Pyongyang if North Korea completely returns to the NPT."

Delegation in Geneva To Consult With U.S. Team

SK1709093694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0932 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government will send a delegation to Geneva on Wednesday [21 September] to make a policy coordinations with the delegates from the United States during the third round of U.S.-North Korean high-level talks to be resumed in the Swiss city from Sept. 23, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

The South Korean delegation, to be headed by Chang Chae-yong, director general of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau, is scheduled to meet with chief American delegate Robert Gallucci for talks on their joint strategies involving North Korean nuclear issues.

During the Washington-Pyongyang talks, the delegates from Seoul will particularly discuss with the American

team on the provision of South Korean model of light-water nuclear reactor to North Korea on the condition of securing Pyongyang's nuclear transparency.

Foreign Ministry officials said that, although the securing of present and future nuclear transparency is important, but the delegates will also emphasize the importance of clearing up the past North Korean nuclear activities through special inspections on the two undeclared nuclear sites in Yongbyon.

Another official noted that the South Korean delegates will reaffirm its stand that the establishment of liaison offices between Washington and Pyongyang would be possible only if the North Korean nuclear issues are settled completely and inter-Korean dialogues are resumed.

DPRK Reportedly Fails To Pay Foreign Debts

*SK1809051094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT
18 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—North Korea has all but completely defaulted the reimbursement of its foreign debts since 1985.

Due to its consequent loss of creditability, Pyongyang finds it very difficult to introduce new foreign capital. In this context, the North has made little progress in promoting development projects in the Najin-Sonbong free economic and trade zone, proclaimed in 1991.

A National Unification Board [NUB] official said over the weekend, "We understand that North Korea since 1985 has repaid almost no foreign liabilities including over 20-year-old debts that have matured. This poses a major obstacle to the North in inducing foreign capital and technology needed for development projects in the free trade zone and elsewhere."

North Korea's overseas debts steadily increased from 5.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1985 to 6.78 billion dollars in 1989, 7.86 billion dollars in 1990, 9.72 billion dollars in 1992 and 10.3 billion dollars in 1993. But North Korea had paid only part of the debts' interest to a group of foreign creditor banks until 1984, and has all but totally failed to reimburse the foreign liabilities since then, according to the official.

DPRK's Efforts To Attract Investments Noted

*SK1709033894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT
17 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea is striving to attract foreign investment in a bid to lift its sagging economy.

Since the establishment of the joint venture law for foreign investors in September 1984, North Korea has enacted 22 laws and by-laws concerning foreign investment, including those designating the Najin-Sonbong

area as a free economic and trade zone and Najin, Sonbong and Chongjin as free trade ports.

Nevertheless, foreign investment in the reclusive country has remained extremely lackluster. Of the 170-odd foreign investment projects North Korea reportedly contracted with foreign businesses in the 10-year period ending last month, just 120 have been confirmed with regard to the amount of investment, the name of the foreign investor and the purpose of investment.

Among these confirmed projects, only 10 percent are joint ventures with Western, Chinese and Russian firms that can be of help to the North Korean economy while the remaining 90 percent are cottage industries funded by Korean businessmen in Japan who wish to help their family members repatriated to North Korea.

The joint ventures with Western, Chinese and Russian firms include the Yanggak-to Hotel with France in 1985; Huichon Machine Tool Co., Chongjin Seaweed Farm, Wonsan Fisheries Co. and Korea-Soviet Shipping Co. with the former Soviet Union in 1987 and 1991; Pyongyang restaurant, Chongchon River restaurant and Chongjin footwear factory with China in 1987, 1990 and 1994; Korea Unification and Development Bank with Hong Kong in 1991; Korea-Denmark International Co. with Denmark in 1992; International Express Forwarding Co. with Australia in 1992; Italian restaurant with Italy in 1993; And Korea-Russia Commercial Center with Russia in 1994, according to the South's official North Korea watcher, NAEWOE press.

Many reasons for the sluggish foreign investment in North Korea can be cited: global isolation, a very low international credit standing, underdeveloped infrastructure, a small domestic market and shortages of energy and industrial materials.

The North's low credit standing in the international community is regarded as the biggest obstacle to foreign investors, and the North Koreans themselves are largely responsible.

In February 1985, North Korea entered into a contract with a French construction firm to build the 46-story Yanggak-to Hotel on a 60-40 equity investment basis. In September 1988, work ground to a halt and French engineers returned home because of Pyongyang's breach of contract terms.

Indonesian and Thai companies have also pulled out of joint ventures in the Stalinist state because their North Korean partners breached contract terms.

Moreover, Swedish and Hong Kong firms have cancelled plans to investment in North Korea given the bleak business prospects.

North Korea's low credibility has affected joint-venture businesses already in operation and foreign investment in the Najin-Sonbong free economic and trade zone. According to data on North Korea released recently by

the government here, only some 30 joint-venture firms are in operation now and all others have been suspended or closed down.

In an attempt to lure funds from Korean businessmen in the United States into North Korea, Pyongyang invited groups of Korean-American businessmen to visit on three occasions in 1990 and 1991.

For 1992 to 1996, North Korea has secured development funds totaling 26 million dollars from U.N. agencies, including 4.27 million dollars from the U.N. Development Program.

Eager as it is for foreign investment, North Korea fears foreign funds will "pollute" the people with Western concepts and is thus controlling the inflow of Western information, while limiting market opening to just a few areas.

To minimize the impact of Kim Il-song's death and put Kim Chong-il's leadership on a solid footing, North Korea is expected to intensify ideological control of the people, including a ban on access to foreign information. This will entail increased restrictions on foreign investment.

North Korea is caught between the need to open up to foreign investors and the desire to stick to its socialist system. How it handles this dilemma remains to be seen.

Commissioned Trade With North Exceeds '93 Total

SK1709041794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0312 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Despite the internal changes in the DPRK—Kim Il-song's death among them—the volume of this year's processing-on-commission trade between North Korea and major South Korean businesses is expected to exceed five times that of last year.

According to statistics by the Korea Foreign Traders Association and by trading firms, the scope of processing-on-commission trade with the DPRK being planned by six businesses—including Lucky-Goldstar, Samsung, and Daewoo—totals \$23 million.

This is five times as much as last year. Most of the items for processing-on-commission trade are clothing—such as work clothes, shirts, trousers, and sports wear.

DPRK 'Used' Deng's Influence To Obtain Aid

SK1709040594 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 94
p 1

[By Kim Chung-kun from Beijing]

[Text] It was learned on 16 September that North Korea, through negotiations with China early this month, succeeded in getting China to agree to provide large-scale food and oil assistance to secure a stable foundation in the initial stage of the Kim Chong-il system, which will

be launched in October. North Korea had previously succeeded in getting China to agree to summons the Chinese delegation from the Military Armistice Commission.

A diplomatic source in Beijing well informed in Chinese and North Korean affairs said on 16 September: Upon a strong request from North Korea, China recently agreed to aid North Korea with 700,000 tons of food and 1.3 million tons of oil.

The source added: We learned that in a recent series of negotiations with the Chinese Government, North Korea used the influence of Deng Xiaoping, the strongest man behind the scenes in the PRC.

North Reportedly Asks PRC To Expand Trade

SK1709062294 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
17 Sep 94 p 3

[By correspondent Mun Il-hyon from Beijing]

[Text] It was learned that North Korea has asked China to expand its border trade and increase the supply of daily necessities such as foodstuffs to overcome North Korea's serious shortage of goods.

JILIN RIBAO recently reported that the North Korean economic delegation led by Han U-no, director of the General Bureau for External Economy Trade, made an official visit to Jilin Province from 11 September, and that discussions were held between North Korea and the Jilin Province side, which is North Korea's border trade partner, on ways to expand border trade between the two countries.

In this connection, a North Korean source said: "In talks with the Jilin Province side, North Korea strongly requested China to reduce the border trade tariff which the Chinese Government is imposing starting this year as part of a way to expand the border trade which has recently been declining."

Accord on Customs Cooperation Signed With PRC

SK1709025494 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 17 Sep 94 p 8

[By staff reporter Kang Sok-chae]

[Text] Korea and China signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters in Seoul yesterday.

Under the government-level pact, Korean and Chinese customs authorities agreed to set up working-level contact points through which information necessary for detection and suppression of smuggling can be obtained.

They also agreed to cooperate in the detection and suppression of drug trafficking through the exchange of related information and data and sharing of investigative experience as well as the use of equipment and detection techniques.

"The conclusion of the customs pact has paved the way for the Korean Customs Service (KCS) to formally ask for China's cooperation in checking the smuggling of cheap Chinese farming products into the nation," said Yi Hwan-kyun, commissioner of the KCS.

The signing was conducted between Yi and Qian Guan-lin, director-general of the Customs General Administration of China, on the final day of the second Korea-China Customs Cooperation Conference yesterday. The customs talks opened Tuesday for a four-day run.

He said that the establishment of working-level contact points would help solve customs-related problems arising in the process of bilateral trade activities.

Yi said that the two sides also agreed to further discuss the possibility of providing training programs for investigation officers of both customs authorities.

The Chinese side showed a keen interest in Korea's advanced customs systems during the talks, especially its paperless computerized customs procedures, Yi said.

"The Chinese side also paid a lot of attention to Korea's efforts to prevent smuggling and illegal drug trafficking, and asked for Korea's assistance," Yi said.

The KCS concluded a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the prevention of smuggling and drug trafficking with local airlines last December and another MOU with local transportation companies, including forwarders, last June.

With the signing, the two sides see a surge in two-way trade. Korea exported \$2.81 billion worth of products to China in the first six months of the year against an import of \$2.56 billion. In 1993, the two-way trade volume reached \$9.08 billion.

Korea has so far signed customs cooperation and mutual assistance agreements with the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Russia, Mongolia and China.

Korea has also concluded MOUs on customs cooperation with Australia and Iran.

Ministry To Develop Joint Ventures With PRC

SK1909022594 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 94 p 10

[Report by Kim Yong-su]

[Text] The government is planning to select Chinese mines, whose prospects for development seem positive, then dispatch a team to survey these mines and guide civilian enterprises to actively develop them.

A survey team from the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Resources recently returned from China after conducting a 10-day visit to investigate resource cooperation with the PRC. The team and Chinese authorities agreed to establish a resources subcommittee under the ROK-PRC Industrial Cooperation Committee. The

team also asked the Shandong and Heilongjiang provincial governments to jointly conduct resource development projects; as a result, the team secured nine joint venture projects.

PRC Vows Support for Pusan Bid To Host Games

SK1709012894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Pusan, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—He Zhenliang, chairman of the Chinese National Olympic Committee, said Friday he will actively support Pusan's bid to host the 2002 Asian Games.

He, also an executive committee member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said during a press conference at a hotel here, "I will make efforts to help Pusan be selected as the city to host the 2002 Asiad."

He arrived in South Korea on Tuesday for a five-day stay at the invitation of Kim Un-yong, IOC vice president and president of the Korean Olympic Committee.

Pusan is the largest port city in Korea and is located in the southeastern part of the peninsula.

"Pusan, which has the experience of holding parts of events including the yachting race at the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, has the best conditions of the cities which hope to host the games," he said.

He opposed Taiwan's bid to host the Asian Games, saying, "I cannot recognize Taiwan as a country. It is only one of China's 35 provinces. Moreover, Taiwan does not have the conditions to host the Asian Games," he said.

He said Pusan would be an excellent host if it was selected, adding that he sincerely hopes the city wins the right to host the 2002 Asian Games.

Pusan 'To Crack Down' on Russian Gun Smuggling

SK1709030594 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Sep 94 p 3

[Text] Security is being stepped up in Pusan port to crack down on the smuggling-in of firearms by Russians after a string of such cases were uncovered by port authorities.

According to an anti-smuggling step under consideration by police and port authorities, a limitation will be enforced on the number of berths to be assigned to ships from former socialist states, including Russia.

A set of sophisticated devices, metal detectors and X-ray machines, are also to be installed at checkpoints, while patrols will be beefed up on the port facilities.

A port official said, "Recently, a Russian, pretending to be a merchant, was caught while trying to smuggle in a pistol and magazines. We must take steps to nip in the

but such cases that are certain to increase unless promptly checked with strong countermeasures."

Illegal firearms are rare in Korea thanks to stringent rules banning possession of such weapons and heavy punishment accompanying them. A low rate of firearms-related crimes is largely attributed to them.

But law enforcement officials are worried that such weapons will likely lead to lawlessness if they land in the hands of gangsters.

Russians are fast becoming a permanent presence in Pusan after the debacle of the communism in the late 1980s. Most of them are small time merchants who buy consumer goods rarities in the former communist states, in Pusan and sell them back home at high markup.

The port authorities are especially concerned about Pusan Kamchon Port, where Russian and Chinese ships are often docked and security is lax with some parts still under construction. Kamchon Port is the newest port of the three comprising Pusan Port.

The port officials also plan to put in place around-the-clock surveillance by hiring security guards at seven docks currently in use. An additional 12 docks are being built there at present, providing lots of security loopholes for ill-intended merchants to take advantage of for arms sales. Barricades are to be put up.

In addition, all crews of the ships from those countries will be required to travel to and from the dock on a shuttle boat in order to discourage their illegal activities.

Accord Extends Fishing Moratorium in Bering Sea

SK1709055594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Fishing countries including South Korea agreed to temporarily extend their voluntary moratorium in the Bering Sea until appropriate measures are decided in November, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

South Korea, Russia, the United States, Japan, China and Poland reached the interim agreement during a conference on conservation and management of pollack resources that ended Friday in Moscow, the ministry said.

South Korea used to catch as much as 250,000 tons of pollack before 1990 in the central Bering Sea, but had to stop when coastal nations demanded a moratorium following a dangerous depletion of fish stocks.

South Korea, Japan, China, Poland, China and the United States signed a convention on conserving and managing pollack resources in June.

Kim Discusses Japan's UN Security Council Bid

OW1509082094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT
15 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 KYODO—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said Thursday [15 September] his

country will take a wait-and-see stand toward Japan's bid to gain a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

Kim made the comment during a meeting in Seoul with Japan's Liberal Democratic Party Vice President Keizo Obuchi, Japanese officials said.

"It is natural that each country makes a contribution commensurate with its national strength," Kim reportedly told Obuchi. "We want to keep a close watch on how the issue develops in working-level discussions."

The comment follows Wednesday's denial by a South Korean foreign ministry spokesman of a report in a Japanese daily Tuesday that South Korea would support Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

Obuchi arrived in Seoul on Wednesday and is scheduled to return home Friday.

Obuchi told reporters after the meeting he did not have the impression that South Korea was seeking to block a Japanese campaign to win a permanent council seat.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono is to announce Tokyo's bid to seek permanent membership during his address at a U.N. General Assembly session Sept. 27.

Obuchi said he asked the South Korean president whether Seoul is worried that it may be left out of Washington's ongoing talks with Pyongyang over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program and establishment of bilateral diplomatic ties.

Kim brushed aside such concern, saying that he frequently contacts U.S. President Bill Clinton over the phone to ensure mutual communication, the Japanese lawmaker said.

Canada Agrees on Joint TV Programs Production

SK1709060094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] New York, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean Vice Information Minister Yi Kyong-chae, currently on a tour of Canada, agreed with Canadian Culture-Information Minister Michel Dupuy on Friday to produce television programs and market them in third countries in a joint venture.

During their talks in Ottawa, Yi and Dupuy decided to conclude a bilateral agreement to better facilitate production of the joint programs.

Emerging from the meeting, Vice Minister Yi said the joint venture would help elevate Korea's know-how in the production of comic films, documentaries and new forms of drama series.

"This will also serve as a mechanism to expedite exports of our broadcasting items abroad," Yi said, adding that

his ministry would promote similar cooperative tie-ups with European countries as well.

Minister Dupuy said at the meeting that Canada is willing to share with Korea its experience in cable television programs, according to Yi.

New People's Party Postpones Party Convention

SK1709051694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0422 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The splinter New People's Party, co-chaired by Reps. Kim Tong-kil and Pak Chan-chong, decided Saturday to postpone its merger party convention slated for Sept. 27 until next March.

The United People's Party, headed by Rep. Kim, and the party for New Political Reform, led by Rep. Pak, agreed earlier to merge into the New People's Party and hold a merger convention on Sept. 27.

At a party affairs council meeting presided over by the two leaders, the minor opposition party also decided to adopt at the forthcoming convention a collective leadership under a single party representative.

The struggle for party leadership is expected to intensify between the main- and non-mainstreamers in the party.

BAI To Inspect Subsidies Paid to Parties

SK1709120994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) is moving to conduct a special inspection, by the end of this year, into the operating status of the national treasury subsidized to major political parties.

BAI Chairman Yi Se-yun said on Saturday that his board plans to inspect the government subsidy to the political parties as stipulated by the Article 2 of Clause 23 in the BAI law, insisting that the so-called "political funds" are subjected to the audit and inspection of his board.

He noted that each year some 23.2 billion won in the government treasury is subsidized to the political parties for their operating funds and the amount will jump to more than 60 billion won next year in the name of financial support for the local government elections. Yi said, however, the planned inspection will be confined to the general accounting sectors of the political fund, not to exercise close surveillances over their "housekeeping activities."

Tax Embezzlement Case Becomes Political Issue

SK1809014794 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 94 p 2

[Text] The tax embezzlement case by officials at the North Ward office in Inchon has become a political issue

as the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) stepped up its offensive against the government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

The DP yesterday decided that it will make a thorough investigation into the corruption scandal when the National Assembly launches its regular audit into government agencies and local autonomous bodies at related standing committees at the regular Assembly session, slated to begin around the end of this month.

According to the prosecutors, some former and current officials of the North Ward office had embezzled a huge amount of money in tax by falsifying taxation documents.

Separately from the regular Assembly audit, the DP also demanded that a parliamentary inspection be launched in a bid to find out the truth of the scandal.

Rep. Yi Ki-tae, leader of the DP, said, "I hope a parliamentary inspection will be proposed jointly by the ruling and opposition parties and be launched in order to bring the embezzlement case to light."

The opposition party also urged President Kim Young-sam to fire Choe Ki-son, mayor of Inchon, immediately.

A spokesman for the DP alleged, "Choe should be dismissed on charges of ordering a special inspection into the North Ward office be terminated sooner than scheduled."

The DLP, on the contrary, decided to leave the case to the prosecution.

As to the DP's demand to fire Inchon City Mayor Choe, Rep. Pak Pom-chin, a spokesman for the DLP, said, "It is desirable, at present, for us to watch results of the ongoing investigation by the prosecution."

Former Office Director Arrested

SK1709133694 Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Inchon, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The prosecution, investigating the embezzlement of tax revenues at Inchon city's Puk-ku (north ward) office, arrested on Saturday former office director, Yi Kwang-chon, on suspicion of taking bribes from his subordinate tax collector while in office.

The Inchon District Prosecutor's Office said that Yi, 53, was bribed some 10.8 million won in bribes on 15 occasions from May 1991 to March last year from former tax collector of his office An Yong-hui who has been arrested for embezzling huge amount of tax revenues. An had served in the ward office's tax section for 18 consecutive years until his retirement last year while maintaining "black relations" with his senior officials.

Yi, who is currently the director of the Inchon City Hall's Health-Social Affairs Bureau, was confirmed by the

prosecution to have received the black money in return for his connivance at An's irregular practices.

Meanwhile, the prosecution is also investigating more than a handful of other officials at the office and related persons who are suspected of illegal relations with the arrested tax collector.

President Denies Opposition Request

SK1709071294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Chongwadae [presidential offices] turned down Saturday the opposition Democratic Party's demand that Inchon City Mayor Choe Ki-son be dismissed in connection with the embezzlement case involving an Inchon city ward office.

"I understand Mayor Choe did nothing wrong to be subjected to punishment at this stage, although he will have to take responsibility for wrongdoings, if any, at the end of the prosecution investigation (into the embezzlement case)," a Chongwadae spokesman said.

"We'll have to wait and see the results of the ongoing prosecution investigation into all of the ward offices in Inchon City," said the spokesman.

Responding to the opposition party's claim that Choe ordered a quick halt to the city government's self-propelled special inspection of the Puk-ku ward office, the spokesman said, "the fact is that Choe never ordered the special inspection stopped but instructed the inspection team to make an interim report on the case to him. Following the instruction, the inspection team withdrew temporarily from the ward office."

The team resumed its inspection of the ward office after filing an interim report but had to stop because the prosecution took all the documents for investigation last Thursday, he said.

In the meantime, senior presidential secretary for governmental affairs Yi Ui-kon and senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security affairs Chong Chong-uk will remain on emergency duty during Chusok to handle transportation and security during the holidays as well as the second round of Washington-Pyongyang high-level talks.

Inchon Mayor Resigns

SK1909034794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] Inchon, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—Inchon city Mayor Choe Ki-son resigned on Monday [19 September] to assume the responsibility for the embezzlement of huge amount of tax revenues by officials at the city's Puk-ku (North ward) Office.

Choe expressed his resignation in his visit to the press room of the Inchon City Hall at 10 A.M. [0100 GMT] while apologizing the tax scandal at the ward office.

Since he took office on Mar. 4 last year, he had consolidated the top post of the port city by presenting an ambitious blueprints for the massive development projects of the city including the construction of a new marine city on Yongchong Island off Inchon.

In a related development, the Inchon District Prosecutor's Office arrested former Deputy Chief of the North Ward Office, Kang Ki-pyong, on Sunday on suspicion of receiving bribes from his subordinate tax official An Pyong-hui who is now under arrest.

The prosecution office revealed that Kang was bribed a total of 48.9 million won from an while in office from 1988 to 1992.

Daily Predicts More 'Housecleaning'

SK1909033794 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 94 p 3

[Article by Kim Chang-ki]

[Text] Will there really be a blowing of a second wind of housecleaning [sajong—which means inspection and audit of government officials] equivalent to the one last year? Many factors indicate as much. Even President Kim Yong-sam is enraged at the irregularities conducted by "lower-echelon officials" as revealed in the Inchon tax embezzlement case.

The president himself is working for reform while offering an example of "not accepting bribes." However, irregularities "still exist" in which lower-echelon officials are gulping public money. The president feels betrayed. Chongwadae [presidential offices] officials involved in inspecting and auditing share his feelings, stating: "Although we expect side effects—including the peace-at-any-price attitude of public servants—this time we are going to push for inspections and audits in a forceful way."

"A second housecleaning" has its basis in that President Kim's feelings and the ideas of those officials concerned are similar to the sentiments of ordinary citizens as regards the Inchon case.

The officials concerned are advocating "a second housecleaning" on the basis of more complex factors. The Chongwadae staff still has not forgotten the citizens' applause toward housecleaning "higher-echelon officials," which was conducted at the beginning of the incumbent administration. Around this time last year, President Kim's approval rating exceeded 90 percent. However, that rating has gradually declined since the end of last year, and is presently at 60 percent (according to Chongwadae's own survey). It is now 44 percent according to the results of a joint poll conducted recently by WOLGAN CHOSON [monthly CHOSON magazine] and the Korea Gallup. We do not say this is a low rating, but this rating is enough for Chongwadae officials to feel nostalgic about the housecleaning of last year and the citizens' applause for it.

The president's approval rating is shown in elections. The government and ruling party cannot but be conscious of the fact that next year's local elections, which are scheduled to be conducted in nine months, will serve as a mid-term evaluation of President Kim's performance. The government realizes the quickest way to calm agitated public opinion in the wake of the Inchon case is to confront the situation head-on. In this regards, there have been voices urging an expanded investigation and a second housecleaning.

It is possible the government expects to receive applause under circumstances in which "winds blowing from outside" are not so favorable—such as the North Korean nuclear issue and the new diplomatic reality surrounding the improvement of U.S.-DPRK relations. This notwithstanding, some officials in Chongwadae object to "the second housecleaning." There has been a subtle difference of opinion in Chongwadae between the Secretary's Office for Public Service, which would be in charge of the second housecleaning, and the secretaries' offices for Political Affairs, Administrative Affairs, and Economic Affairs. Also, another group of officials is possibly afraid of creating a controversy over "the housecleaning-oriented situation," or of creating a peace-at-any-price attitude among public servants, or of decreasing economic activities.

One senior presidential secretary has stated: "Originally, the president did not like the word 'housecleaning.'" This is not related simply to the choice of the term. His meaning is that housecleaning is supposed to be conducted on a steady basis, not in a specially designed way—as if to create a crisis—such as the first and second housecleanings. In this connection, we pay attention to the remarks by President Kim who said: "There are many honest public servants who are working hard, even with poor pay, who are not complaining." This may suggest a second housecleaning will be conducted "in a forceful way," but not on a wide-ranging scale.

President Reiterates Punishment for Corruption

SK1709082994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam has reiterated the stern punishment for corrupt officials within the permitted limit of law to preserve the honor of all public servants in the country.

Deploring the latest embezzlement of large amounts of taxes by tax officials, Kim said on Saturday that the government cannot tolerate the acts of corruption and irregularities by some evil-minded officials as the cases at Puk-ku (North ward) office in Inchon city.

"Most government officials are working well under the mission that they are the servants of the people, but it is deeply regrettable that a small number of vicious officials are staining the honor of all others," said the chief

executive at a luncheon meeting with his secretaries at Chongwadae [presidential offices].

Chongwadae's senior press secretary Chu Ton-sik said that the president instructed the government to take necessary steps to impose the heaviest punishment on the corrupt officials within the permitted limit of law.

Pak Chol-on Released on Parole 16 Sep

SK1509065594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT
15 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—Former lawmaker Pak Chol-on will be released on parole Friday [16 September] along with 684 other "exemplary" prisoners, the Justice Ministry announced Thursday.

The former "powerful politician" in the government of No Tae-u had been sentenced to one and a half years in jail on charges of taking bribes from a slot-machine kingpin.

Also headed for release with Pak are 445 exemplary convicts, 189 model juvenile delinquents and 50 people cited for good behavior who are in preventive custody.

The ministry's release of the prisoners coincides with Chusok (the autumnal full moon festival).

A ministry official explained that it was decided to free the former lawmaker as his conduct in prison was exemplary and he has served more than 86 percent of his jail sentence, due to expire on Nov. 28.

Share Index, Interest Rate, Won Show 'Strength'

SK1709033294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT
17 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The nation is witnessing a "new three-highs era" in the financial market with the share index, interest rates and the won's value showing simultaneous strength.

The Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI) on Friday topped the 1,000-point mark while yields on bank-guaranteed three-year corporate bonds, an indicator of long-term interest rates, posted this year's high of a 13.80-percent annual rate.

The exchange rate broke the 800-won-per-greenback level the same day for the first time since May 12 last year, trading at 799. 70 won.

The Bank of Korea (BOK) and financial and securities sources forecast Saturday that the financial boom will continue for the time being, pointing out that the "new three highs" reflect the trend of economic activation.

The bourse was sluggish until the opening of 1993 after the KOSPI had hit 1,007.77 points on April 3, 1989, indicating economic stagnation that also affected exports during the period. However, the "1,000-point era" of the stock price index is expected to open on a full scale after

the barrier was smashed for the first time in five years and five months at the opening of the current economic expansion.

A four-digit index is likely to continue this year, with the possibility of temporary fluctuations, unless sudden discouraging factors emerge. The sources based their optimism on forecasts that an expansion of the limit on foreign investment, which stands at 10 percent or 8 percent in special cases, is inevitable around year's end and that the number of issues benefiting from the economic boom will increase.

Interest rates, which have been on an upward arc since August, pushed yields on bank-guaranteed three-year corporate bonds to 13.80 percent Friday, the highest since Sept. 18 last year when an annual rate of 13.85 percent was attained.

Meanwhile, financial authorities are taking a conservative currency policy, insisting that the trend of high interest rates is inevitable so as not to stimulate price hikes, though the active economy is currently causing an unprecedented surge in companies' demand for both investment and operation funds.

The sources predicted that the corporate bond yield will soon reach the 14-percent level if the authorities continue to adhere to a policy of handling the excessive economic boom by raising interest rates to control prices.

Though the won-dollar rate might temporarily recover to the 800-won level after Chusok (autumnal full moon festival) next week, it will stay in the 700-won range as year-end approaches.

The exchange rate declined to the 700-won level for the first time in 16 months at 799.70 won per dollar, raising concerns over a possible blow to the price competitiveness of Korean exports, according to the sources.

Transportation Market To Open to Foreign Firms
SK1809014994 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English 18 Sep 94 p 3

[By staff reporter Yi Kap-su]

[Text] The Seoul government is pushing ahead with advancing the opening of the domestic transportation-related market to foreign companies, Minister of Transportation O Myong said.

Reporting the ministry's mid- and long-term projects for strengthening national competitiveness to the National Assembly, O said the ministry is moving to advance the opening to foreign competition of several transportation facilities, including charter bus transport and general whole country freight transport, by one or two years, taking into account the external competitive power of local business concerns.

Up until now, the Korean government has liberalized 35 out of the total 64 transportation facilities, including warehousing services, used car dealers, travel agencies and tourist guide businesses. Of the remaining 29 business sectors, 13 fields are to be deregulated before the end of 1997 and 16 other sectors after 1998 under the five-year program for the opening of the domestic transportation facilities market announced by the ministry in 1993.

Minister O said the ministry is mulling over ways to integrate the transportation systems of South and North Korea in preparation for a possible brisk exchange of economic cooperation between the two Koreas.

In a related development, the ministry is planning to develop three main highways on the entire Korean Peninsula, on the eastern coast, the western coast, and inland, on a long-term basis.

Following the construction of a 430.7km high-speed railway linking Seoul and the southern port city of Pusan in 2001, it will push ahead with building two other high-speed railways: Honam High-speed Railway linking Seoul and the Cholla provinces, and East-West High-speed Railway linking Seoul and Kangwon Province, he said.

To speed up the flow of international cargo, it will further expand existing port facilities exclusively for containers in Pusan and Kwangyang, the southernmost port cities.

In preparation for brisk exchanges of commodities between South and North Korea, the ministry will develop Kunjangsin Port and Mokpo Port on the western coast, and Tonghae Port on the eastern coast so that they can be directly linked to major ports in the North, said the top transportation policy-maker.

To improve mass transportation service, it will expand the length of electric railway lines and subways on the country's six major cities, including Seoul and Pusan, from the present 300km to 825km by 2001, while making a strong push for the construction of light electric railway lines linking big cities and their satellite cities.

Noting that the country's logistics expenses or social and economic losses resulting from traffic congestion amount to some 5 trillion won (roughly \$6.25 billion) per annum, O said the ministry will go all-out to expand transportation facilities in the coming years in a bid to pull down the costs to the levels of advanced countries.

At present, logistics expenses account for some 17 percent of the combined turnover of local business concerns in South Korea, compared with 11 percent in Japan and 7 percent in the United States.

By 1999, the ministry will have completed the first-phase construction of the New Seoul Metropolitan Airport on Yongjung Island, off Inchon City.

At the same time, the existing Kimhae International Airport in South Kyongsang Province will be expanded further by 1997. And the existing Taegu and Chongju airports plus the newly planned Muan and Sokcho airports will be developed or expanded into "provisional center airports," which will cover aviation demands in North Kyongsang Province, Chungchong Province, South Cholla Province and Kangwon Province, respectively.

Steelmakers Rush To Build High-Tech Mills

SK1809024794 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English 18 Sep 94 p 8

[By staff reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] Domestic steelmakers appear to be rushing to build high-tech steel mills, commonly called "corex" mills, amid competition to expand facilities. The competition was touched off by the Hyundai Pipe Co., a subsidiary of the mighty Hyundai Business Group, which recently attempted to build a 10-million-ton integrated steel mill.

Hyundai's bid was almost killed by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) which asserted that if allowed, the huge steel mill would cause a glut in the domestic steel supply in years to come. Hyundai, however, appears to be still entertaining the steel mill project, posing a threat to existing small-scale electric furnace steelmakers.

The rush toward high-tech steel mills comes against this backdrop and behind it appears to be MOTIE's encouragement.

The first to announce a new steel mill plan was Hanbo Steel & General Construction Co. Now a steel bar producer with a 1.2 million-ton electric furnace, the company disclosed a plan Thursday to set up an integrated steel plant costing 3 billion won (about \$3.75 billion).

At the heart of the firm's plan was to build two 600,000-ton "corex" steel mills. A corex mill is a new generation of steel mill which can produce crude steel more cheaply than conventional mills. Its construction cost is also lower.

The new type of mill uses a simplified production process. While conventional blast furnace mills use coke as fuel, it uses ordinary coal, eliminating the process of producing coke which is made from soft coal.

At corex mills, however, iron ores still need to be sintered before being put into the furnace. As such, corex mills are based on a partial application of the so-called smelting reduction technology, the next-generation steelmaking technique which eliminates coke production and sintering processes altogether.

At present, no steel mill in the world operates on the smelting reduction technology. Even corex mills are a

rarity; steelmakers around the world have just begun to build them. The capacity of a corex mill is small with around 300,000 to 600,000 tons, about one-tenth to one-fifth that of an ordinary blast furnace. Because of their advanced technology, efficiency and small capacity, the government is encouraging domestic steelmakers to build corex mills if they plan to expand facilities.

So following Hanbo, Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., the nation's second-largest electric furnace mill, yesterday announced a plan to build 1.5-million-ton corex facilities by 1999. Dongkuk became the third steelmaker to promote corex mills, following Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) and Hanbo. POSCO has been building its own 600,000-ton corex plant for completion by late 1995, while Hanbo plans to purchase facilities from Australia. Dongkuk has yet to decide from where it will introduce the facilities.

Hyundai Pipe may also jump into the corex bandwagon as MOTIE suggests that if the company promotes a small-scale corex mill, it will not object. A Hyundai official said the company is deliberating the idea.

According to a MOTIE official, although the ministry is concerned about a possible glut, it needs to encourage steelmakers to set up corex mills as part of efforts to catch up with the rapid technological innovation in the world steel industry.

In 1990, the ministry launched a program to develop the smelting reduction technology. Four private steelmakers—POSCO, Dongkuk, Inchon Iron & Steel Co. and Dongbu Steel Co.—have been participating in the program which runs till 1998.

"The world steel industry will be reshaped by the smelting reduction technology. A nation which develops it ahead of the others will dominate the world market," said Kim Min, a MOTIE official. According to Kim, leading steelmakers in the United States and Japan are active in research on the technology.

As the development of the next-generation steelmaking technique will take years, MOTIE's policy is to encourage domestic steel mills to accumulate technology through corex mills.

"A large blast-furnace mill, like that promoted by Hyundai, cannot be allowed because it will certainly cause the problem of oversupply. But corex mills are different as they will not add much to the present production capacity," Kim said.

Along with corex mills, domestic steelmakers are eager to expand their cold-rolling facilities. Hanbo and Dongkuk plan to build new rolling plants based on the so-called "thin slab" technology. The envisioned new rolling mills produce steel plates using thin slabs, instead of thick slabs, which is more economical. Steel plates are expected to be in short supply in the years to come as the

nation's automobile, shipbuilding, metal and construction industries continue to grow.

In addition to the cited firms, other electric furnace mills, including Dongbu Steel Co., also plan to invest

heavily into facilities expansion, although not in the form of corex mills. Dongbu intends to build a mini mill in the Kodae Industrial Complex starting 1997.

Burma

Kachin Leader Backs Aung San Suu Kyi-SLORC Talks

*BK1909102094 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Sep 94 p A8*

[Report by Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Pajao, Burma—Ethnic Kachin leader Maj Gen Zau Mai said recently his armed movement fully supports the planned meetings between the Burmese junta and its political antagonist, detained Nobel Peace Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. He said his Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), one of Burma's strongest armed ethnic groups and the latest group to sign a ceasefire deal with Rangoon, would contribute whatever it could to help the meetings succeed.

The Kachin leader said he was also encouraged by the decision of the junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), to hold talks with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to resolve the country's political and human rights crisis.

Butrus-Ghali was mandated by the UN Burma Resolution last year to look for means to help improve the political situation and human rights conditions in Burma.

Zau Mai, however, cautioned that UN-Slorc talks alone are not sufficient for Burma, a country of diverse ethnicity, and urged the junta to adopt a "broad-minded" attitude.

He said it should initiate and carry on peace talks with other armed ethnic groups and stop harassing ethnic populations, in order to create a good political climate for negotiations. He said "give-and-take" was needed in any peace negotiations and that Slorc, as "the biggest brother in Burma", also has to "sacrifice something for a bigger reward in the future". The KIO, he said, has trust in its ceasefire with Rangoon and believes that it will last.

Zau Mai told THE NATION during interviews at his Pajao headquarters on the Sino-Burmese border that his group has been encouraged and fully supports Slorc's decision to engage in talks with prodemocracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been unlawfully confined under house arrest since July 1989, without official charges or trial.

After long ignoring Suu Kyi's repeated calls for talks, Gen Than Shwe and Lt Gen Khin Nyunt, the two most powerful junta leaders, have announced their readiness to meet the country's most prominent political detainee before the end of the year.

The Kachin leader said that whether Slorc is a "legal or illegal" entity, "it is in power", and "these two people have to meet for discussions and produce results (whether positive or negative)."

"We fully support 200 per cent a meeting of both sides. As for the success of the meetings, if the KIO can render any assistance or support, we will do so," said Zau Mai, who is acting KIO leader as well as chief of staff of the Kachin Independence Army.

The 58-year-old Kachin general said "it is very good" that Slorc will hold talks with the UN, but that the move in itself was not enough to resolve the country's political and ethnic turmoil. Slorc, he added, also has to talk to the various ethnic groups which make up the country's diverse population.

"UN-Slorc talks are not enough. Burma does not belong to Slorc, but to all ethnic groups—Burman, Karen, Mon, Kachin, Shan and others. (Any) Slorc agreement with the UN is only one part. Slorc still has to talk with other ethnic groups," he said.

The Kachin leader has urged Burmese military leaders to initiate and continue ceasefire negotiations with other armed ethnic groups. He said he has personally raised the point during his meetings with Khin Nyunt in Kachin's state capital of Myitkyina.

Zau Mai said Burma had been plagued by forty years of civil wars and that the KIO believes that during Slorc rule, "they will be able to bring peace to the country".

"Now Slorc is trying its best to bring peace to Burma, but if they only talk, it will not succeed. They should be open-minded. Regardless of whether they are legal or illegal, they must have a broad-minded attitude," he said.

"In exchange for peace, they (Slorc) must also sacrifice something for a bigger reward in the future."

The Kachin leader said his group has "trust" in its ceasefire and believes that it will last, and be good for the people.

"If we don't believe in it, we won't join in it. On our part, we really trust that this ceasefire will last." He said other armed ethnic groups must also adopt a "give-and-take" attitude, and cited as an example the KIO agreement to withdraw and move four of its military posts—two in the 6th battalion, one in the 5th battalion and one in the 12th battalion—at the request of Slorc.

Zau Mai said he did not know the reasons behind Slorc's request, but that the KIO complied with the request "because we want peace".

"We stayed there for 30 years and the Burmese troops have never been to those areas before. Slorc asked us to move, and we sacrificed (those posts) in exchange for peace. We don't really care what they will do with those places, but we want peace," he said.

Zau Mai has urged Slorc to stop harassing ethnic populations, especially civilians and refugees, and to avoid creating any tension that would jeopardize the peace process.

"For the (ethnic) Mon, SLORC should be open-minded and sacrifice so that peace will come. Burmese troops have attacked the Mon refugee camps. There is also a lot of tension in the (ethnic) Wa area, because SLORC has given orders for the Wa troops to move to one place or another. This kind of minor harassment should not be taking place," he said.

"Especially SLORC, which is the government and the biggest brother in Burma must have a broad-minded attitude to resolve the problems. They don't have it yet. They always think in terms of wiping out (armed ethnic groups) by force and suppressing people."

Economic Talks Between SLORC, KIO Examined

*BK1809092394 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1345 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Report by Yindi Loetcharoenchok; from the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Text] Dear Listeners: Six months after signing a cease-fire agreement with the Burmese military government, the KIO—the Kachin Independence Organization, one of the most powerful ethnic guerrilla groups—has secretly sent a delegation to Myitkyina and Rangoon. The delegation's purpose is to hold discussions on trade and economic issues as well as rural development programs in Kachin State with Burmese Government leaders. The 10-member Kachin delegation is scheduled to meet in Rangoon with Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, a powerful military leader. It was Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt's initiative that resulted in 12 ethnic guerrilla groups signing cease-fire agreements with the government. Yindi Loetcharoenchok, who was recently at KIO headquarters in Pajao on the Sino-Burmese border, sent the following report.

A Kachin delegation secretly left for Myitkyina and Rangoon on 1 September to hold talks with the SLORC—the State Law and Order Restoration Council government—on economic and development issues. This is the latest discussion between the SLORC and the KIO following the signing of a cease-fire agreement, which materialized in February after three years of negotiations. The 10-member Kachin delegation has three proposals to present to the Burmese leaders. These proposals do not involve politics. In addition to trade, economic, and administrative issues, the proposals cover the issues of the 60,000 displaced people in the country, the more than 12,000 refugees in China, and development and resettlement.

The delegation, led by Brigadier General Tu Jai, vice chairman of the KIO, is divided into two groups—the trade and economic group and the rural development group. In Myitkyina, the Kachin delegates held discussions with Major General Saw Lwin, commander of the Northern Military Command. It is believed that the Kachin delegation has now left for Rangoon. The Kachin delegates are scheduled to meet with Burmese leaders—

especially Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, the powerful secretary-1 of the SLORC—in Rangoon.

Tu Jai, who led the Kachin military delegation during the cease-fire talks, plans to make an official announcement that Colonel Sai Phone is his successor. It has been learned that Sai Phone—a man who wears big glasses and can speak the English, Hindi, and Shan languages fluently—will assume the position of leader of the Kachin delegation as well as special high-level liaison officer for trade, economic, and development issues.

Because these will be official non-military talks, the two sides do not yet have a specific agenda. The two sides will have to get acquainted with each other. It has been learned that policies on social, rural development, and economic issues will be laid down and other mutually beneficial programs that can be implemented immediately will be discussed during the meeting.

Following the signing of the KIO-SLORC cease-fire agreement, many Asian and European entrepreneurs and local entrepreneurs have shown great interest in investing in Kachin State. The Kachin group and the SLORC are drawing up investment plans for Kachin State. The majority of investors are interested in hotels and tourism, while some of them are eying the prospects for gem exploration and mining in Kachin State, which is renowned for having the world's largest and best jade mines.

Not long ago, the Kachin group sent a five-member business delegation led by Dr. Lah Ja on a study tour of Myitkyina, Bhamo, Kutkai, Muse, and Lashio. During the tour, the delegation held talks with local authorities and residents on the prospects for business and investment in the region, especially border trade. It has been learned that Col. Khun Hla, Captain Gee Naw, Zau Naw, and Khun Naung were among the delegation. It has been learned that the revocation of the SLORC order banning links with the armed ethnic groups will be included among the matters [words indistinct]. According to some Kachin officers, the development program will include the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in the country, the improvement of communications and transportation, and health and education programs.

In one interview, Maj. Gen. Zau Mai, commander in chief of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army], said that discussions on the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in the country had not opened yet because of many problems and obstacles. He did not elaborate on the real reason for the delay in resettlement talks. Zau Mai said after signing the cease-fire agreement that both the Kachin group and the SLORC had agreed to implement development and resettlement programs in Kachin State. He also said joint efforts were being made to look for land for villages and villagers. But the 58-year-old Zau Mai said that the SLORC's local frontline commanders had told the public that they cannot trust the KIO and there may be battles in the future. So the people

have doubts about both sides. Moreover, the SLORC commanders said that anyone participating in the KIO projects will be arrested.

Zau Mai is currently acting chairman of the KIA's political group. Zau Mai said the KIO will need support from nongovernmental organizations as well as external aid to implement its development and resettlement programs. He said he doesn't know whether the government will allow such assistance.

Local residents and traders in Kachin State informed the Kachin armed group that there have been increased deployments of Burmese troops in areas of the country's northern-most state that were previously inaccessible to them. They are also worried about the SLORC sending and stationing Burmese officials in Kachin State, the SLORC's involvement in jade mining and business enterprises in the Pakant region, the SLORC's attempt to influence these businesses, and gang pressing of local residents for forced labor.

U Aung Toe Report to Convention, Part 3
BK1509142894 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 5 Sep 94 pp 2-5

[“Third part” of speech by U Aung Toe, chief justice and chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee, to the National Convention plenary session at Rangoon’s President’s Residence compound on 2 September]

[Text] Esteemed Chairman: The studies of the National Convention Convening Work Committee in connection with executive organization to be included in the chapter “The Executive” will now be clarified.

Some of the basic principles already laid down by the National Convention are as follows:

- the head of the executive is the President of the State;
- the executive power of the State is distributed among the administrative organs of Pyidaungsu [union], regions, and states;
- self-administrative power shall be distributed to self-administered areas as stipulated by the State Constitution;
- Pyidaungsu, regions, states, self-administered areas and districts’ executive organs include tatmadaw [Defense Services] member representatives nominated by the Commander in Chief of the Defense Services to undertake responsibilities of the defense, security, border administration, etc;
- for national races of which representatives are so permitted to participate in legislatures of regions, states, or self-administered areas, representatives are to be permitted to participate mainly to undertake their national race affairs.

Basic principles are to be laid down in specific detail in connection with organization of executive affairs based on those principles.

In accordance with the basic principle “the executive power of the State is distributed among the administrative organs of Pyidaungsu, regions, and states” already laid down, the Pyidaungsu government and the respective governments in every region and every state are to be formed so that the executive power of the State can be distributed among them.

First, organization of the Pyidaungsu government will be clarified. In accordance with the basic principle “the head of the executive is the President of the State” the Pyidaungsu government is to be led by the President of the State. Vice presidents will be included in the Pyidaungsu government to assist the President of the State. The President of the State is to appoint members of the government and assign duties to them so that powers distributed and vested can be executed. Members of the government should be called “Pyidaungsu Ministers” to make a clear reference of the basic principle “The State shall be known as Pyidaungsu Thamada Naing-Ngan-Daw [Republic of the Union]” already laid down. Moreover, the Attorney General of the State or the term intended to be revised—the Attorney General of the Union—should be a member of the government for consultations to offer legal advice when the occasion arises. So, the Union Government should be formed with the President of the State, Vice Presidents, union ministers, and the Attorney General of the Union.

The President of the State being the head of the executive shall have the right to designate union ministries as necessary considering the general conditions in the country such as security, maintenance of law and order, economic, social, and transportation fields. Moreover, he should have the right to allocate the number of union ministers that should be included in forming the Union Government.

The President of the State is to select, appoint, and assign duties to union ministers. There should be qualifications for selecting union ministers so that examinations can duly be made. A union minister should be a person who has attained the age of 40 years, other than the age limit, he should possess qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw [people’s assembly] representatives. Moreover, he should be loyal to the State and citizens.

So, in connection with formation of the Union Government the following basic principles should be laid down in specific detail:

1. The Head of State is the President of the State;
2. (a) The executive power of the State is distributed among the Pyidaungsu, regions, and states;
- (b) Self-administrative power shall be distributed to self-administered areas as stipulated by the state constitution;

3. The Pyidaungsu Government of the State shall be formed with the following persons:

- (a) The President of the State;
- (b) Vice presidents;
- (c) Union ministers;
- (d) The Attorney General of the Union;

4. The President of the State shall—

- (a) designate the Union Government ministries as necessary. Moreover, he can make changes in and additions to the designated ministries;
- (b) allocate the number of union ministers as necessary. Moreover, he can increase or reduce the allocated number;

5. Union ministers shall possess the following qualifications:

- (a) they must have attained the age of 40 years;
- (b) they shall possess qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives except for the age limit.

Esteemed Chairman: It is observed that in certain countries the President of the State who is the head of the executive of the State appoints ministers with no coordination or consultation with and without seeking the approval of any person or any organization. In certain countries, however, the President of the State appoints ministers after obtaining the approval of the Hluttaw. In the constitution to be written, the President of the State should adopt the method of appointing the union ministers after obtaining the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw [union assembly].

So, the President of the State in appointing union ministers should have the right to select from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives suitable persons who possess prescribed qualifications. The President of the State is thus permitted to select from among non-Hluttaw representatives to provide him an access to select and appoint experienced intellectuals and intelligentsia concerned if necessary. In accordance with the principle "Pyidaungsu, regions, states, self-administered areas and districts' executive organs include tatmadaw member representatives nominated by the Commander in Chief of Defense Services to undertake responsibilities of the defense, security, border administration, etc." which has already been laid down, the President of the State is to obtain the nominated list of tatmadaw members from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services in order that he may appoint ministers for defense, security/home affairs and border affairs. The Commander in Chief of Defense Services himself is to nominate only those who possess qualifications prescribed for the union ministers.

The President of the State is to prepare the consolidated list of persons he has selected and that of tatmadaw members obtained from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services for appointing union ministers, submit

them to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and seek its approval. When the approval is sought, it should be stipulated that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to refuse a person or persons contained in the list thus submitted for the appointment of union ministers unless it can prove the person or persons concerned do not possess qualifications prescribed for the union ministers.

The President of the State is to appoint the union ministers after the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has replied that it approved the persons contained in the list submitted by him. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw replies that it does not approve the person or persons in the list submitted by the President of the State he should have the right to submit the list furnished with new names and seek the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw again.

In appointing the union ministers, the President of the State is to allocate the ministry or ministries which each union minister is to take charge.

The President of the State should have the right to consult with the Commander in Chief of Defense Services if he desires to appoint tatmadaw members as ministers for the ministries other than defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs in the interest of the nation.

It should be stipulated requiring the President of the State to inform the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw when he appoints the union ministers.

As the union ministers have been appointed by the President of the State, it should be stipulated that they shall be directly responsible to the President of the State.

So, in connection with the appointment of union ministers basic principles should be laid down in specific detail as follows:

1. the President of the State shall appoint union ministers;

(a) he shall select suitable persons who possess prescribed qualifications from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives;

(b) he shall obtain the list of suitable tatmadaw members from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services for the ministries of defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs;

2. the President of the State is to prepare together the list of persons he has selected and that of tatmadaw members obtained from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services, submit them to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and seek its approval;

3. Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to refuse a person or persons contained in the list thus submitted for the appointment of union ministers unless it can prove the person or persons concerned do not possess qualifications prescribed for the union ministers;

4. the President of the State has the right to submit again the list furnished with new name replacing the one who has not been approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for the appointment of the union minister;

5. the President of the State shall appoint persons approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as union ministers; in appointing them the President of the State is to allocate the ministry or ministries which each union minister is to take charge.

6. the President of the State shall consult with the Commander in Chief of Defense Services if he desires to appoint tatmadaw members as ministers for the ministries other than defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs in the national interest;

7. the President of the State shall inform the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw whenever he appoints the union ministers;

8. the union ministers shall be directly responsible to the President of the State.

Esteemed Chairman: Any Pyidaungsu minister can be subject to impeachment for treason, violation of the Constitution, misconduct, and declared disqualified as union minister according to the constitution.

If any union minister is to be impeached, it should proceed in accordance with the basic principle prescribed under the Constitution for impeachment of the President. When the Hluttaw which has investigated or the Hluttaw which has ordered the investigation to be made informs that the charge has been sustained and the said union minister is not fit to remain in office, the President shall remove him from office.

When the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge is to be refuted then the Chairman of the Hluttaw concerned is to inform the President.

Hence, in connection with the impeachment of any union minister precise basic principles should be laid down as follows:

1. any union minister shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:

- a. treason;
- b. violation of the provisions of the Constitution;
- c. misconduct;
- d. being disqualified for union minister under the Constitution;

2. when any union minister is impeached the procedures for impeachment of the President or Vice President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution shall be used;

3. when the charge against any union minister who is impeached is maintained and is disqualified as a union minister, the Hluttaw concerned is to inform the President and the President shall remove the union minister from office;

4. if the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, the Chairman of the Hluttaw is to inform the President.

Esteemed Chairman: The President shall have the right to choose, appoint, and assign duties as deputy ministers to assist union ministers, according to his own wish, any Hluttaw representatives or any suitable persons who are not Hluttaw representatives. Deputy ministers must have attained the age of 35. With the exception of age limit, they must have the qualifications prescribed for Hluttaw representatives. Those who have been assigned duties as deputy ministers must be loyal to the State and the citizens.

If deputy ministers for defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs are to be appointed and assigned duties, then the President is to ask for the nomination from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services. Moreover, if tatmadaw members are to be appointed as deputy ministers of other ministries, then the President is to coordinate with the Commander in Chief of Defense Services and take necessary steps.

The President, in appointing and assigning duties to deputy ministers, must nominate the ministries concerned. The deputy ministers, through the respective union minister, are responsible to the President.

Therefore, precise basic principles must be laid down in connection with the appointment and assigning of duties of deputy ministers as follows:

1. The president shall have the right to choose, appoint, and assign duties to deputy ministers to assist the union ministers, from any Hluttaw representative or any person who is not a Hluttaw representative, who have the following qualifications:

- a. must be persons who have attained 35 years of age;
- b. with the exception of age limit, all who have the qualifications prescribed for Hluttaw representatives;
- c. must be loyal to the State and the citizens;

2. If the President is to appoint and assign duties to deputy ministers for defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs, the President shall ask for the nomination from the Commander in Chief of Defense Services and then appoint them;

3. The President, in appointing and assigning duties to tatmadaw members as deputy ministers to other ministries in addition to defense, security/home affairs, and border affairs, shall coordinate with the Commander in Chief of Defense Services and take steps;

4. The President in appointing and assigning duties to deputy ministers shall nominate the ministries concerned;

5. The deputy ministers, through the respective union ministers, shall be responsible to the President.

Esteemed Chairman: The term of office of union ministers and deputy ministers must be the same as that of the President. If the union minister and deputy minister wish to resign on their volition before the expiry date of the term of office, they will be permitted to resign only after submitting a letter of resignation to the President.

The President has the right to order the resignation of any union minister or deputy minister if they are unable to perform the duties assigned to them. If they fail to comply with the order then they can be removed from office. If such a person is a tatmadawman, then the President is to coordinate with the Commander in Chief of the Defense Services.

If the post of union minister or deputy minister falls vacant due to resignation, removal from office, death, or any other reason, the President has the right to appoint and assign duties to a new union minister or deputy minister in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The term of office of such union ministers and deputy minister should be the same as the remaining term of office of the President.

In accordance with the basic principle laid down "the three branches of State power, namely, legislative, executive, and judicial powers are separated as much as possible and exert reciprocal control, check, and balance among themselves", it should be prescribed that if the union minister or deputy minister is a representative of one of the Hluttaws, then it is to be assumed that he has to resign as a Hluttaw representative from the day he is appointed union minister or deputy minister.

It is also considered that if the union minister or deputy minister is a civil servant, it is not appropriate for him to resume duties in his own office or any government office. Hence, it is to be prescribed that from the day they are appointed union minister or deputy ministers, it is to be assumed that he has retired from civil service in accordance with civil service rules and regulations.

The union minister or deputy minister must work in the interest of the State and the public. Therefore, a provision should be included that if they happen to be members of a political party, they should not take part in party activities of that party organization from the date they are appointed and assigned duties up to the end of the term of office.

The duties, rights, and privileges of union ministers and deputy ministers are to be prescribed by law.

Therefore, detailed basic principles on the term of office, resignation, removal from office, and replacement of union ministers and deputy ministers should be laid down as follows:

1. the term of office of union ministers and deputy minister shall generally be the same as the term of office of the President;

2. if the union minister or deputy minister desires to resign from office of his own volition due to a certain reason before the expiry of the term of office, then he shall do so only after tendering his written resignation to the President.

3. the President shall—

a. have the right to order the resignation of a union minister or deputy minister, who has failed to discharge his duties, and can remove him from office if he fails to comply with the order;

b. coordinate with the Commander in Chief of the Defense Services and take steps if the union minister or deputy minister against whom action is to be taken is a tatmadawman who is appointed with nomination of the Commander in Chief of the Defense Services;

4. if the post of union minister or deputy minister falls vacant due to resignation, removal from office, death, or any reason, the President shall have the right to appoint and assign duties to a new union minister or deputy minister in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The term of office of the newly appointed union minister or the deputy minister shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the President;

5. if the union minister or deputy minister is a representative of a Hluttaw, it is to be assumed that he has resigned as a Hluttaw representative from the date he is appointed union minister or deputy minister;

6. if the union minister or deputy minister is a civil servant, then it is to be assumed that he has retired as a civil servant according to the civil service rules and regulations from the date he is appointed union minister or deputy minister;

7. if the union minister or deputy minister is a member of a political party, then he shall refrain from participating in party activities during the term of office from the date he is appointed as union minister or deputy minister;

8. the duties, rights, and privileges of union ministers and deputy ministers shall be prescribed by law.

Esteemed Chairman: I will go on to explain appointment of Pyidaungsu Attorney General and assignment of his duties. A basic principle has already been laid down that "The Head of State is the President of the State". It is of the opinion that the term "Naing-ngan-daw" [State] should be used together only with the President. So, instead of using onwards such terms as Naing-ngan-daw Attorney General, Naing-ngan-daw Auditor General etc as in the 1947 Constitution, I would like to propose that Pyidaungsu Attorney General be used instead of "Naing-ngan-daw Attorney General" and "Pyidaungsu Auditor General" instead of "Naing-ngan-daw Auditor General" in the Constitution to be drawn up so that it may suggest that they are concerned with, or in other words, represent the entire Pyidaungsu.

The President of the State, after choosing a suitable person so as to get advice on legal matters and assign duties of a legal character, is to appoint him Pyidaungsu Attorney General. The President should have the right to choose the person from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives. After that, the nomination is to be sent to Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. It is needed for the person to be appointed Pyidaungsu Attorney General to be mature in experience and so, he must have completed the age of 45. Apart from the age limit, he is also to possess qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

Moreover, he should be a person who has been at least five years a judge of the Tayar Hluttaw [High Court] or at least 10 years a judicial personnel or a law personnel in a position not lower than the level of region or state or an advocate of the Tayar Hluttaw of at least 20 years' standing or a person who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent repute. The Pyidaungsu Attorney General must also be loyal to the State and the citizens.

It should be prescribed that Pyidaungsu Hluttaw does not have the right to reject the person nominated by the President to be appointed Pyidaungsu Attorney General unless it can prove clearly that he is not qualified for being Pyidaungsu Attorney General.

As clarified above, it should also be provided that Pyidaungsu Attorney General be designated a member of the Pyidaungsu Government. The Pyidaungsu Attorney General is to be responsible direct to the President of the State.

So, regarding appointment and assignment of duties of Pyidaungsu Attorney General, it should be laid down as specific basic principles—

1. with the approval of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the President of the State shall appoint a person from among the Hluttaw representatives or persons who are not Hluttaw representatives, having the following qualifications, so as to get advise on legal matters and assign duties of a legal character:

- (a) being a person who has completed 45 years of age,
- (b) apart from the age limit, having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives,
- (c) being a person
 - (1) who has been for at least five years a judge of the Tayar Hluttaw, or
 - (2) who, if he is a judicial personnel or a law personnel, has been for at least 10 years in a position not lower than region or state level, or
 - (3) who has been an advocate of the Tayar Hluttaw of at least 20 years' standing, or
 - (4) who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation,
- (d) being a person who is loyal to the State and the citizens.

2. Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not have the right to reject the person nominated by the President to be appointed Pyidaungsu Attorney General unless it can prove clearly that he is not qualified for being Pyidaungsu Attorney General.

3. Pyidaungsu Attorney General is a member of the Pyidaungsu Government.

4. Pyidaungsu Attorney General is responsible direct to President of the State.

Esteemed Chairman: In the same way Pyidaungsu Ministers can be impeached there should be the right to impeach Pyidaungsu Attorney General for any of the following reasons—treason, violation of the provisions in the Constitution, misconduct, and being disqualified under the Constitution.

If it is desired to impeach Pyidaungsu Attorney General it should be done in accordance with the provisions regarding impeachment of President of the State or the Vice President. If the Hluttaw concerned, by which the charge has been investigated or caused to be investigated, submits that the charge has been sustained and the offense, the subject of the offense, is such as to render the Pyidaungsu Attorney General unfit to continue in office, the President of the State is to terminate the Pyidaungsu Attorney General from duties.

Esteemed Chairman: If the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, Hluttaw Chairman is to report the decision to the President of the State.

So, regarding impeachment of Pyidaungsu Attorney General, it should be laid down as specific basic principles—

1. Pyidaungsu Attorney General shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:

- (a) treason,
- (b) violation of the provisions in the Constitution,
- (c) misconduct,
- (d) being disqualified for the post of Pyidaungsu Attorney General under the Constitution.

2. If it is desired to impeach Pyidaungsu Attorney General, it shall proceed in accordance with provisions regarding the impeachment of President of the State or Vice President.

3. If the respective Hluttaw submits that the charge has been sustained and the offense or the subject of the offense, is such as to render the Pyidaungsu Attorney General unfit to continue in office, the President of the State shall terminate the Pyidaungsu Attorney General from duties.

4. If the respective Hluttaw decides that the charge has been refuted, the Hluttaw Chairman shall report the decision to the President of the State.

Esteemed Chairman: The President of the State should have the right to appoint, of his own volition, a suitable person from among Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives Deputy Attorney General to support Pyidaungsu Attorney General. To do so, the Deputy Attorney General should be a person who has completed the age of 40. Apart from the age limit, he should also be a person having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. Moreover, he should be a person who has been for at least five years a judge of the Tayar Hluttaw or for at least 10 years a judicial personnel or a law personnel in a position not lower than the level of region or state or an advocate of the Tayar Hluttaw of at least 15 years' standing or a person who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation. The Deputy Attorney General must also be a person who is loyal to the State and the citizens.

The Deputy Attorney General is responsible through the Pyidaungsu Attorney General to the President of the State. So, it should be laid down as specific basic principles:

1. President of the State shall appoint of his own volition a person having the following qualifications from among Hluttaw representatives or persons who are not Hluttaw representatives as Deputy Attorney General to support Pyidaungsu Attorney General:

- (a) being a person who has completed the age of 40.
- (b) apart from the age limit, having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.
- (c) being a person
 - (1) who has been for at least five years a judge of the Tayar Hluttaw or
 - (2) who, if he is a judicial personnel or a law personnel, has been for at least 10 years in a position not lower than region or state level, or
 - (3) who has been an advocate of the Tayar Hluttaw of at least 15 years' standing, or
 - (4) who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation.
- (d) being a person who is loyal to the State and the citizenry.

2. Deputy Attorney General is responsible to the President of the State through the Pyidaungsu Attorney General.

Esteemed Chairman: The term of office of Pyidaungsu Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General should be the same as the tenure of office of the President of the State. If the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General wants to resign of his own accord before the expiry of his term of office, he should be allowed to do so after he has submitted his resignation to the President of the State.

The President of the State should have power to instruct the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General, who is incapable of performing duties properly, to resign. In failure to follow his instruction, the President should

also have power to remove the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General from office.

If the post of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General becomes vacant in the event of his resignation, or being removed from office, or his death, or other reasons, there is the need to fill the vacant post. The President, in accord with the provisions under the Constitution, have to appoint a new Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General. The remaining tenure of office of the President should be prescribed for the term of office of the new Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

Esteemed Chairman: Like Pyidaungsu minister or deputy minister, if the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General who is a member of a Hluttaw should be deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttaw from the date he is appointed as the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General. [sentence as published]

If the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General is a civil servant, it is of opinion that he should not discharge duties again in his own department or any governmental organization. As such, the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General should be deemed to have retired as a civil servant.

The Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General is entitled to perform duties in the interest of the State and the citizens. So, if he is a member of a political party, it should be prescribed to prevent him from performing duties of that party.

The duties, powers, and privileges of Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General should be prescribed by law.

Regarding the term of office, resignation, termination of duties, and filling the vacant post of the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General, it should be laid down as basic specific principles that—

1. The term of office of the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General in general shall be the same as that of the President of the State;
2. The Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General may resign of his own accord before the expiry date of the term of office after submitting his resignation to the President of the State;
3. The President of the State may instruct the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General who cannot perform duties fully to resign, and shall have right to remove him from office in failure to follow the instruction;
4. The President of the State shall, if the post of the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General becomes vacant in the event of resignation, or being removed from office, or death, or any reason, appoint a new Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General in accord with the provisions under the Constitution. The

remaining tenure of office of the President of the State shall be prescribed for the term of office of the new Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General;

5. If Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General is a representative of a Hluttaw, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttaw from the date he is appointed the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General;

6. If the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General is a civil servant, he shall be deemed to have retired in accord with the prevailing rules and regulations from the date he is appointed the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General;

7. If the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General is a member of a political party, he shall not perform the duties of that party during his tenure of office from the date he is appointed as the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General;

8. The duties, powers, and privileges of the Pyidaungsu Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

Esteemed Chairman: I will continue on appointment of the Pyidaungsu Auditor General. I have already clarified to change the term "Naing-ngan-daw Attorney General" to "Pyidaungsu Attorney General". Similarly, it is advised to change the term "Naing-ngan-daw Auditor General" to "Pyidaungsu Auditor General".

An appropriate, qualified person to audit the accounts of governmental organizations to be able to submit reports to the respective Hluttaws has to be chosen and appointed by the President of the State. In so doing, the President should have the right to choose from among Hluttaw or non-Hluttaw representatives and is to send the nomination of the Auditor General to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval.

The person to be appointed to be the Pyidaungsu Auditor General is essential to be mature in experience. As such, his age should be over 45. Apart from the age limit, he should have the qualifications prescribed for Hluttaw representatives. Moreover, he should have been for at least 10 years an auditor not lower than the region or the state level, or at least 20 years a Registered Accountant or a Certified Public Accountant, or a person assumed by the President of the State to be a well known statistician or economist for good reputation. It is also essential for the Auditor General to be loyal to the State and the citizens.

If it cannot be proved that the person nominated by the President of the State does not possess the qualifications prescribed for the Auditor General, it should be prescribed that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw cannot reject the appointment of the Auditor General. The Pyidaungsu Auditor General is responsible direct to President of the State.

Esteemed Chairman: In connection with the appointment of Pyidaungsu Auditor General, the basic principle should be laid down in specific detail as follows:

1. The President of the State shall appoint a person, having the following qualifications from among Hluttaw or non-Hluttaw representatives, as Pyidaungsu Auditor General after seeking approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw so as to enable him to audit the accounts of governmental organizations to be able to submit reports to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw [House of Nationalities]—

- (a) being a person who has completed the age of 45,
- (b) having qualifications, apart from the age limit, prescribed for Hluttaw representatives,
- (c) being a person
 - (1) who has been for at least 10 years an auditor not lower than the region or the state level, or
 - (2) who has been for at least 20 years a Registered Accountant or a Certified Public Accountant, or
 - (3) who is assumed by the President to be a well-known statistician or economist for good reputation;
- (d) being a person who is loyal to the State and the citizens;

2. Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not have the right to reject the person nominated by the President to be appointed Pyidaungsu Auditor General unless it can prove clearly that he is not qualified for being Pyidaungsu Auditor General;

3. Pyidaungsu Auditor General shall be responsible direct to the President.

Esteemed Chairman: Just as the Pyidaungsu Ministers and the Pyidaungsu Attorney General can be impeached, the Pyidaungsu Auditor General can be impeached for any of the reasons—treason, violation of the provisions in the Constitution, misconduct, and being disqualified for the post of Pyidaungsu Auditor General under the Constitution.

It should be prescribed that if it is desired to impeach Pyidaungsu Auditor General, it can be done so in accord with the provisions regarding impeachment of the President and the Vice President of the State. If the Hluttaw concerned submits that the charge has been sustained and the offense, the subject of the offense, is such as to render the Pyidaungsu Auditor General unfit to continue in office, the President of the State is to remove the Pyidaungsu Auditor General from office.

If the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, Hluttaw Chairman is to report the decision to the President of the State.

As such, in connection with the impeachment of Pyidaungsu Auditor General, the detailed fundamental principle should be laid down that:—

1. Pyidaungsu Auditor General shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:

- (a) treason,
- (b) violation of the provisions in the Constitution,
- (c) misconduct,
- (d) being disqualified for the post of Pyidaungsu Auditor General under the Constitution;

2. If it is desired to impeach Pyidaungsu Auditor General, it shall proceed in accord with provisions relating to the impeachment of the President and the Vice President of the State;

3. If the Hluttaw concerned submits that the charge has been sustained and the offense, the subject of the offense, is such as to render the Pyidaungsu Auditor General unfit to continue in office, the President of the State shall remove the Pyidaungsu Auditor General from office;

4. If the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, the Hluttaw Chairman shall report the decision to the President of the State.

The President of the State should have the right to independently select from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives a suitable person and then appoint him Deputy Auditor General to assist the Auditor General of the Union. In so doing, the Deputy Auditor General should have attained 40 years of age. Except the age limit, he should possess qualifications prescribed for the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. Moreover, he should have served as an auditor at not lower in rank than region or state level for at least 10 years or as a Registered Accountant or Certified Public Accountant for at least 15 years or a person who the President of the State regards as a well-known statistician or economist for good reputation. The Deputy Auditor General shall be loyal to the State and citizens.

The Deputy Auditor General shall be responsible to the President of the State through the Auditor General of the Union.

So, in connection with appointing the Deputy Auditor General, principles should be laid down in specific detail as follows:

1. The President of the State is to appoint independently a suitable person from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives possessing qualifications stated below:

- (a) must be a person who has attained 40 years of age;
- (b) with the exception of age limit, must possess the qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives;
- (c) (1) having served as an auditor at not lower in rank than region or state level; or
- (2) having served as a Registered Accountant or Certified Public Accountant for at least 15 years; or
- (3) being a person who the President of the State regards as a well-known statistician or economist for good reputation;

(d) being loyal to the State and citizens.

Esteemed Chairman: The term of office of the Auditor General of the Union and the Deputy Auditor General should normally be the same as that of the President of the State. The Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General should be permitted to resign if he wants to do so of his own accord before the term of office expires, after tendering his resignation to the President of the State.

If the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General fails to perform his duties fully the President of the State should have the right to instruct him to resign. The President of the State should have the right to remove him from office unless he obliges.

The President of the State should have the right to appoint a new Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution if the post of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General falls vacant due to resignation, or being removed from office, or death, or any other reasons. The term of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General should be for the remaining period in the term of office of the President of the State.

If the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a representative of any Hluttaw like the Union minister or deputy minister, it should be laid down that he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttaw from the date he is appointed as the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General.

If the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a civil servant, he is deemed unsuitable to return to his department or any other government department. So, from the date he is appointed the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General he is deemed to have retired as a civil servant in accordance with the existing rules and regulations.

The Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a person who has to perform duties in the interest of the State and citizens. So, if he is a member of any political party it should be stipulated to prevent him from performing party duties during the term of his office from the date he is appointed the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General.

The duties, rights, and privileges of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General should be prescribed by law.

So, in connection with the term of office, resignation, termination of duties, and filling the vacant post of the Auditor General of the Union and the Deputy Auditor General, basic principles should be laid down in specific detail as follows:

1. the term of office of the Auditor General of the Union and the Deputy Auditor General should normally be the same as that of the President of the State;
2. the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General shall be permitted to resign if he so desires before the term of office expires, after tendering his resignation to the President of the State;
3. if the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General fails to perform his duties fully the President of the State shall instruct him to resign. He will be removed from office if the instruction is not followed;
4. the President of the State shall appoint a new Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution if the post of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General falls vacant due to resignation, or being removed from office, or death, or any other reasons. The term of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General shall be for the remaining period in the term of office of the President of the State;
5. if the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a representative of any Hluttaw he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttaw from the date he is appointed as the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General;
6. if the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a civil servant, he is deemed to have retired as a civil servant in accordance with the existing rules and regulations from the date he is appointed the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General;
7. the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General is a member of any political party he is prohibited to perform political duties during the term of office from the date he is appointed the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General; [sentence as published]
8. the duties, rights, and privileges of the Auditor General of the Union or the Deputy Auditor General shall be prescribed by law.

Esteemed Chairman: I will now clarify matters on formation of Pyidaungsu Civil Service Board. At present the duties of selection and training of civil service personnel and prescribing civil service rules and regulations are being carried out by the Civil Service Selection and Training Board. This board has been formed by promulgating a separate law.

In order to have uniformity in training and selecting civil service personnel of civil service organizations for the prescribed ranks, one of the central organizations is to take up this responsibility. In like manner the rules and regulations to be abided by the civil service personnel should not be different between regions and states but should have uniformity, a central organization should be

assigned duties to prescribe and control. This duty should be assigned by forming the Union Civil Service Board. This Union Civil Service Board should not be one which is formed by promulgating a separate law like the present Civil Service Selection and Training Board, but which is formed according to the Constitution. It has been found in the Constitutions of some countries the provisions are made for forming Civil Service Boards.

Hence, there should be a provision included in the Constitution giving the President the right to form a Union Civil Service Board responsible for selecting and training civil service personnel and prescribing civil service rules and regulations. The President is to select and appoint suitable persons of his choice who have the prescribed qualifications for the chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board. It is to be prescribed that the Union Civil Service Board is to be formed by appointing five to nine members, including the chairman.

Those who are appointed as chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board should have a wide range of general knowledge. It is appropriate for them to have attained the age of 50. With the exception of age limit, they should have the same qualifications as those prescribed for Hluttaw representatives. Moreover, they should also be well-experienced intelligentsia and intellectuals. It is also necessary for them to be free from party politics and they should not be Hluttaw representatives.

The chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board must be directly responsible to the President and at the same time their term of office should be the same as that of the President.

The duties, rights, privileges, resignation, and removal from office of the chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board should be prescribed by promulgating a law.

Therefore, a detailed basic principles should be laid in connection with the formation of the Union Civil Service Board as follows:

1. the President shall form the Union Civil Service Board to perform the duties of selecting and training civil service personnel and to prescribe civil service rules and regulations;
2. the President shall have the right to appoint from five to nine members, inclusive of the chairman of the Union Civil Service Board and assign them duties;
3. the President shall have the right to appoint from five to nine members, inclusive of the chairman of the Union Civil Service Board and assign duties to those who have the following qualifications:—
 - (a) those who have attained the age of 50;
 - (b) with the exception of age limit, those who have the qualification prescribed for Hluttaw representatives;

- (c) well-experienced intelligentsia and intellectuals;
- (d) those who are loyal to the State and citizens;
- (e) those who are non-party members;
- (f) those who are not Hluttaw representatives;

4. the chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board should be directly responsible to the President;

5. the term of office of the chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board shall generally be the same as the term of office of the President; and

6. the duties, rights, privileges, resignation, and removal from office of the chairman and members of the Union Civil Service Board shall be prescribed by promulgating a law.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

U.S. Move To Lift Bosnian Arms Embargo Hailed

BK1809142494 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Malaysia believes the United States effort to have the arms embargo on Bosnia Herzegovina withdrawn will receive the support of the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi welcomed the move saying that it was appropriate to give the opportunity to the Bosnians to defend their country and territorial integrity from the Serbs. He said this to reporters after opening an UMNO [United Malays National Organization] special delegates meeting in Kepala Batas. However, Datuk Badawi said the move will not be accepted by some European countries which have different interests in Bosnia.

Officials To Explain Al-Arqam Issue Overseas

BK1709103394 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The Islamic Center has sent three of its officials to Jordan, Uzbekistan, Egypt, and England to explain to Malaysian students the deviationist teachings of the banned al-Arqam movement. Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Abang Mustafa said that they will counsel students involved in the movement to return to the true path. They will also explain the government's actions in resolving the issue so that the students will have a clear picture of the situation. Speaking to reporters in Sibu, Sarawak he said from information received so far, not many students were involved in the movement.

Singapore

ASEAN Official Reviews Interest in Membership

BK1609132994 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Sep 94 p 14

[Report by Tan Lian Choo]

[Text] Vietnam had not yet applied to become a full member of ASEAN, despite an in-principle approval given by ASEAN foreign ministers for Vietnam's membership of the regional groupings, said ASEAN Secretary-General Ajit Singh. Secretariat officials based in Jakarta have travelled to Hanoi to brief Vietnamese officials on the ASEAN Free Trade Area, and the coming ASEAN economic ministers' meeting in Chiang Mai next week.

Laos seemed more keen to consolidate its position as an observer, which entitles it to receive technical and other aid from ASEAN, as well as dialogue partner countries.

Cambodia had expressed its interest in becoming an observer, said Datuk Ajit, who has accepted an invitation to visit Phnom Penh to discuss the matter.

The two day academic seminar, which ended yesterday [in Singapore], had gathered intellectuals from ASEAN think-tanks. They will later submit their recommendations to the ASEAN governments.

Cambodia

KR Radio on Visit by 'Hooligan' U.S. Official

BK1809091894 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ar [derogative term for a man] Peter Tomsen, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, is a hooligan. Just a few days ago he came to Phnom Penh to declare war against the Cambodian nation and people and the patriotic forces currently struggling to safeguard the Cambodian nation. He ordered the two-headed government—the out-and-out lackeys of the unscrupulous Western alliance and communist Vietnam—to continue inflaming the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia with a view to eliminating the nation and people and wreaking great havoc upon the Cambodian nation and people. This hooligan, with his arrogant and insolent language and attitude, is not that different than Nguyen Co Thach and Le Duc Anh, the communist Vietnamese arch-assassins.

Why is the unscrupulous alliance led by the United States furthering the war in Cambodia? It is because the evil alliance, communist Vietnam, and the two-headed elements need to motivate each other in a situation where they are losing control over everything in the country. Their agony and despair is haunting them everywhere.

Militarily, they have no soldiers left to fight because they can no longer conscript people into the militia force. Even if they could draft anyone, they would all desert and go home. On the battlefield, they have suffered serious setbacks; for instance, they have been shamefully defeated in the Phnum Voar area for the time being. The

two-headed government's troops are all ghost soldiers. They are undisciplined; they lack a fighting spirit; they are overwhelmingly corrupt at all levels, from top to bottom; they have not been paid; they are short of their daily rice supply; they are living by committing robbery and extorting money at checkpoints; and they are selling everything, including their uniforms, guns, and ammunition.

As for the Cambodian nation and people, they categorically oppose and repudiate the two-headed elements. They regard them as a clique that is fanning the flames of war and as traitors to the nation and people.

Economically, the two-headed government has achieved nothing. It can only continue to exist with the money it receives on a daily basis from the evil alliance.

Diplomatically, the two-headed government is increasingly isolated in the international arena. At the behest of its American bosses, it has gone so far as to ally itself with Taiwan, one of the U.S. lackeys.

Peace-loving countries that want Cambodia to achieve national reconciliation and restore peace have opposed the unscrupulous alliance's military aid, meant to enable the two-headed government to kindle the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia further. Given this situation, the unscrupulous alliance, communist Vietnam, and the two-headed government are fully aware that they are in agony suffering from the guerrilla and people's war carried out by our people and that their days are numbered.

KR Radio Warns Against U.S. Aid to Government

BK1809152494 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 94

[“Station editorial”: “Can the United States Help the Two-Headed Government Militarily? How Badly Will the Americans Be Shot, Wounded, or Disabled?”]

[Text] Just a few days ago, Peter Tomsen, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, openly declared that he supported the two-headed government's use of military force against the Khmer Rouge. Peter Tomsen worried, however, that part of the U.S. military aid intended for the two-headed government could be lost. He therefore ordered the two-headed government to overhaul its military structure completely before the United States will provide military aid.

Can the United States really help the two-headed government? The United States itself should answer this question.

1. The United States gave \$700 million per year to the Lon Nol regime, but the Americans were shamefully defeated and precipitately rushed to board their helicopters.

2. The United States used all kinds of warplanes to assist Lon Nol, including B-52 bombers and F-105, F-4, and F-111 jet fighters. These planes carried out bombardments night and day on a 24-hour basis. They dropped many tonnes of bombs each day and several thousand tonnes per month. What was the result?

3. Communist Vietnam used 250,000 troops to crush Democratic Kampuchea and the people in one month; that is, in January 1979. They were shamefully defeated, however. The war waged by the communist Vietnamese aggressors, which dragged on for more than 10 years, caused communist Vietnam to (?suffer) economically and militarily. In the end, communist Vietnam reluctantly agreed to sign the Paris Accord.

4. Now the United States is once again providing military support to the two-headed government, but it has shouted that it worried about its military aid to the two-headed government. The United States was defeated in the war in Vietnam between 1960 and 1973 and in Cambodia between 1970 and 1975, and now it is afraid of getting bogged down again in a war in Cambodia. The United States is also being defeated in Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti.

How can the United States assist the two-headed government?

1. The two-headed government's forces are worn out and are (?soiled) with the feces of communist Vietnam and the United States [words indistinct].

2. The two-headed government has no troops left to fight because it can no longer forcibly recruit soldiers and militiamen. The people are opposed to it and are foiling its conscription. The people have urged their sons and husbands to stop serving as soldiers, and they have returned home one after another. The two-headed government's troops continue to desert by the hundreds.

3. The two-headed government's troops are overwhelmingly undisciplined and corrupt. They are short of supplies. They are selling their guns and ammunition. They indulge in all kinds of vice, including gambling and sex, and both the commanders and the rank and file get drunk all the time.

4. The United States has asked the two-headed government, which claims to have hundreds of thousands of ghost troops, to reduce its troops and commanders. Is such a move possible? It is like changing boats in the middle of the sea when a storm is raging.

5. Can the United States help the two-headed government wage its war to defeat the guerrilla and people's war? The American people will derive no benefit from the warmongering U.S. policy in Cambodia. On the contrary, it will only cause Americans to be killed; wounded; disabled; and separated from their wives, children, and parents. It will only cause the U.S. Government to be bogged down and shamefully defeated again in a guerrilla and people's war conducted by the Cambodian people.

KR Demands for Hostage Release 'Unacceptable'

*BK1909103494 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT
19 Sep 94*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 19 (AFP)—There was no sign of an imminent release of three Westerners kidnapped by the Khmer Rouge [KR] in Cambodia's southern Kampot province as the guerrillas demands were "unacceptable," a senior military officer said Monday.

"We have no news, we just continue to try and cut all supply lines to Phnum Voar (Vine Mountain) where the three hostages are being held," the senior officer, who had recently returned from Kampot, said. "The Khmer Rouge's demands are unacceptable," the officer added.

Frenchman Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, Australian David Wilson, 29, and Briton Mark Slater, 28, were seized in a July 26 train ambush as the trio were on their way to southern Cambodia's pristine tropical beaches at Sihanoukville.

"The Khmer Rouge want us to withdraw our troops from the area, stop military aid to Cambodia and re-open their office in Phnom Penh, it's unacceptable," the officer said.

"If we withdraw our troops out of the Kampot area, next they will ask us to withdraw our troops from Battambang and Phnom Penh," he said.

"The Khmer Rouge are like animals, they don't listen to humanitarian requests, we must fight them," the senior officer said.

Another officer returning from Kampot told AFP that sporadic government shelling of Khmer Rouge villages around Phnum Voar was continuing despite official denials in the capital. The officer, however, denied reports broadcast Monday on the guerrillas' clandestine radio that the Khmer Rouge had killed 15 government soldiers in two separate clashes on September 13 and 15.

"It's not true about the soldiers," the officer said, adding that guerrillas had recently killed seven policemen in a surprise attack.

Sihanouk Urges Release of Detained Thais

*BK1709133694 Phnom Penh AKP in English 0955
GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 17—King Norodom Sihanouk has suggested to release Thais people who still being detained in Phnom Penh in the accusation of (?involvement) in a failed coup d'état on July 2.

In his letter to Co-Prime Ministers Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, the king who is now in Beijing for medical treatment said that the co-prime ministers had given pardon to soldiers of the RKA [Royal Khmer Army] who displaced from Svay Rieng and Prey Veng to

Kien Svay, Kandal Province, for participating in the coup d'état, and also liberated five or six Thai citizens who came to Phnom Penh for a tentative more in the coup attempt therefore, coup leader Gen. Sin Song was also successfully escaped. [sentence as received]

"I would like to suggest you to liberate Thai citizens who have been still detained in Phnom Penh in the framework of the same affair" the king said.

Indonesia

Further on Visit by Malaysian Prime Minister

Mahathir on Islands Dispute Talks

*BK1709142694 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in Malay 1300 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says that he discussed efforts to resolve the issue of the disputed islands with President Suharto in Jakarta yesterday. Speaking at a news conference at the end of his visit to Indonesia today, Dr. Mahathir said that Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to continue bilateral talks on the issue of overlapping claims to the Sipadan and Ligitan islands with an unlimited timeframe. The two countries have also agreed to continue to hold negotiations to seek a solution to the problem, he added. [passage omitted]

Malaysian Foreign Minister Comments

*BK1709123294 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in
English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Indonesia does not reject outright Malaysia's proposal that the issue of the Sipadan and Ligitan Islands—off the east coast of Sabah—be referred to the International Court of Justice. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi said Indonesia wants bilateral discussions on the matter to continue until both sides are satisfied that there is no other alternative.

Datuk Abdullah—who headed the Malaysian side at the ministerial meeting on the issue in Jakarta—said his Indonesian counterpart, Mr. Ali Alatas, assured him that Indonesia will consider Malaysia's proposal and will keep options open. The meeting was also attended by Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak, Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, and Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob. The Indonesian side also comprised Defense and Security Minister Edi Sudrajat and Information Minister Harmoko.

Datuk Abdullah told Malaysian newsmen that the ministerial meeting also agreed to tackle whatever problems which crop up between the two countries. The chief consideration should be on safeguarding their cordial relations and cooperation.

Mahathir on North-South Relations

BK1609145794 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has urged both the North and South to seek reconciliation and to help each other to create a better world. The prime minister says the North can help by investing more in the South and a developed South can help the North recover economically. He made the call in his keynote address—North-South Relations, Problems, and Prospects—at the International Conference on Human Resources Development within the framework of international partnership in Jakarta. Noting that a fast-developing South might be a threat to the North, Dr. Mahathir said the North is presently too far advanced in technology and too rich in capital than the South to totally displace the North in the marketplace.

Further on Mahathir Address

BK1709131194 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Malaysia will share its development success with its neighbors. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir disclosed the country's New Economic Policy has helped to reduce racial tension. As a result, Malaysia is able to achieve continued political stability and economic success. Speaking in Jakarta, he pointed out that the country's Vision 2020 has created interest among youths as they move together towards making Malaysia a developed nation in the next decade.

The prime minister was answering questions from the floor after delivering his keynote address—North-South Relations: Problems and Prospects—at the International Conference on Human Resources Development in the Indonesian capital.

Today is the second day of the prime minister's visit to Indonesia. In the afternoon, he will visit several ceramics and handicraft centers in and around the city. Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr. Siti Hasmah will also be meeting Malaysians in Jakarta before they leave for home this evening.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK1709141294 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have upgraded their economic cooperation by the signing an agreement on banking, mining, and telecommunications, in Jakarta yesterday. Speaking after witnessing the signing of the agreement, Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and Coordinating Minister for Trade and Industry Hartarto said the economic cooperation in these fields was important.

In banking, the National Development Bank, BPN, and the National Savings Bank, BSN [Malaysian Savings

Bank], have agreed to provide financial services through the Giro Order Societies, an international banking services guarantee. The aim is to provide the services to 1 million Indonesian workers in Malaysia.

Cooperation in mining will involve PT [private company] Bukit Asam and Malaysia's Sikap Group in the building of an electricity generating plant in South Sumatera, a transmission system in Setinggi city, the laying of a marine cable, and coal exports to Java and Malaysia. A U.S.\$7.5 billion allocation is needed for the project, which is currently the biggest in ASEAN.

Mahathir To Attend Some APEC Meetings

BK1809121394 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed says he will attend informal APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] meetings in Jakarta and Bogor next November. In addition, he has agreed with President Suharto on achieving free trade in the Asia-Pacific region by 2020. Speaking during a news conference in Jakarta yesterday as part of his three-day visit to Indonesia, Mahathir hoped that developed nations will achieve the target earlier than developing nations. According to Mahathir Mohamed, APEC must become a forum that will give developing nations a way to overcome their problems and achieve progress. Thus, Malaysia does not want the organization to become a trade bloc or to be controlled by the strongest nation.

President Suharto, Hungary's Goncz Hold Talks

BK1909101894 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Following an official welcoming ceremony in Jakarta this morning, visiting Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and President Suharto held a round of preliminary talks. During the meeting the state guest said that he was impressed by the panoramic beauty of the island resort and the cultural shows performed for him by the islanders.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told newsmen this after he accompanied President and Madame Suharto while escorting the Hungarian guests to the State Guest House. According to Murdiono, President Suharto also briefly explained to the Hungarian president the progress of development programs in Indonesia. The two leaders are scheduled to hold private talks on bilateral issues tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Minister Hails 'Successes' at Population Forum

BK1609150594 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] The inclusion of religious, ethical, and cultural principles in the preamble of the action plan adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development [ICPD] in Cairo on 13 September constitutes

one of the successes achieved by Indonesia, whose citizens consist of Muslims, Protestants, and Roman Catholics. These religious groups were represented at the ICPD. He said population and development policies are an inseparable part of cultural, economic, and social development aimed at improving the quality of the population.

Haryono Suyono, state minister for population affairs and head of the National Family Planning Agency, said this in his meeting with newspaper editors in Jakarta this morning. He said the ICPD action plan is similar to Indonesia's policy on integrated development as stipulated in the Broad Outline of State Policy. Indonesia is therefore expected to be able to cooperate with other countries, especially the developing ones, in combating poverty. As for the funds to finance population and development programs, which stand at 17.5 billion rupiah annually up until the year 2000, it has been agreed that developing and developed countries will shoulder two-thirds and one-third of the amount respectively.

Speaking on efforts to reduce the mortality rate for women giving birth, Haryono Suyono hoped that by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, the mortality rate will have been reduced to 225 from the current rate of 450 per 100,000 pregnant women.

Philippines

President Ramos Discloses European Trip Gains

*BK1909095594 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English
0230 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] President Ramos returned Sunday from a successful nine-day swing of five western European countries bringing over with him a total of \$240 million in assistance agreements and \$5.7 billion in business accords from the governments and business groups in Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, and Germany. The president said in his arrival statement, quote, our visit succeeded in forging more intimate ties with European leaders and in bringing (?clarity) to the mutual understanding between the Philippines and Europe. [no reference to closing of quotation as heard] The president added that it succeeded also in pushing the Philippines into the consciousness of Europe's business community and general public and in bringing up-to-date their perceptions of the Philippines.

The Chief Executive and the First Lady, Amelita Ramos, arrived at the Mactan International Airport in Cebu province at 0902 Sunday. In explaining the decision to enter the Philippines via Mactan, he acknowledged Cebu's place in history as the entry point of the first Europeans in the Philippines and the province's achievement in diversifying and pushing its own economic growth.

During his visit to Europe, the government (?clinched) fund assistance from the governments he visited and the European Commission worth \$240 million. Of these, \$225 million is in the form of soft loans, the rest in grants. On the other hand, the business delegation, which accompanied the president, forged business agreements worth \$5.7 billion. These agreements covered transportation, power generation, banking, construction materials leather processing, textiles and garments, coconut products, gas transmission, petro-chemicals, telecommunications and shipping. The president said the perception by Europeans of the Philippines had been distorted, with a time like separating Europe's perception of reality in the Philippines. [sentence as heard] Because of this gap in information between the Philippines and Europe, the country lags behind other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN region in the area of economic exchanges particularly in trade, investment and tourism.

The president likewise conveyed the enthusiasm of Pope John Paul II in visiting the country in January 1995. This was (?when) the president met with the pope. He added the Holy See expressed his appreciation for the support the Philippine delegation had given to the petitions of the Vatican during the recently concluded International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. He also expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted by Vice President Joseph Estrada during his absence in keeping in check organized crime in the country and by Executive Secretary Teofisto Guingona who chaired the Executive Coordinating committee which runs the day-to-day affairs of Malacanang [presidential office] during his absence.

Thailand

Foreign Minister, Army Chief Differ on Haiti

*BK1709150494 Bangkok Thai Color Television
Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] The foreign minister thinks Thailand should contribute soldiers for peacekeeping in Haiti on a humanitarian basis. Meanwhile, the army commander believes Thailand should adopt a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri disclosed to newsmen that the United Nations had sent a letter to the Thai Foreign Ministry asking Thailand to send soldiers to Haiti. He said the ministry had forwarded the message to the Defense Ministry so that the issue can be discussed among the Armed Forces. Minister Prasong says he personally thinks this should be possible based on humanitarian reasons.

[Begin Prasong recording] I have discussed this with the defense minister and I asked him to bring the matter up for consultations with the armed forces. I would like to know, from their point of views, to what extent we would be able to make the contributions—humanitarian aid, or

some sort of police overseeing peace and order there, and also about the number of men we can contribute. Anyway, this is not sending troops to a war or an invasion. No. And it has nothing to do with the United States. Rather, it concerns the United Nations. [end recording]

Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit said Thailand should adhere to the national policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. He said there had been no discussion among military leaders on this matter.

[Begin Wimon recording, in progress] ...national policy. The army upholds national policy. This means: First, we will befriend all countries which are friendly to us. Second, we will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Although other countries may adopt a government system which is different from ours, there is no need for us to put pressure on them by using the force of arms. That's my line of thinking. This is the thinking of the Army. We are not a big power which can afford to send forces to meddle in the affairs of others. We have the duty of training our men to be capable so that we can survive with honor and self-respect. [end recording]

Wimon on Military Budget, Haiti, Cambodia

BK1909012794 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 94 p A3

[Text] The Cold War is not over in Asia, despite the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe. Army Commander in Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit warned yesterday. Small countries in Asia were still affected by the Cold War.

"I think the saying 'the Cold War is over' came from the United States," Wimon said. "But in reality, 'the Cold War is still going on in Asia."

Wimon was speaking in support of the budget for the armed forces. He said the armed forces were seeking only what was needed. Most of the budget was for salaries and allowances for military personnel, for maintenance of equipment and weapons, and training.

Wimon also indirectly criticized the United States for planning to invade Haiti to oust the military leadership. The Army chief said he would not comment on the planned invasion, because "I don't have any opinion on any move which would not contribute to peace". He did not think the US would need help from the Thai armed forces, which were "small".

On Saturday, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said if the United States wanted Thailand to send troops to participate in the planned invasion, Washington had to talk directly to the Thai armed forces. His comment followed the announcement that the Philippines had agreed to contribute troops to any peacekeeping force that would follow a US invasion of that island. Thailand has not been asked to participate. Wimon said if Thai

troops were sent to Haiti, they should come from some other branch of the armed forces, not the Army.

"Allowances for sending the troops there mean nothing to us. We agree with any action which contributes to peace. I don't have any opinion on any move that would not contribute to peace. You must ask foreigners whether it (invading Haiti) is correct or good or not. We think that every country should have independence and sovereignty," Wimon said.

He said the military would not be worried if Washington provided weapons to the Cambodian government to continue its battle against the Khmer Rouge. Thailand did not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. However, Wimon said, any fighting in Cambodia could affect Thais living along the border.

Commentaries Examine Haiti Invasion Plan

BK1909095994

[Editorial Report] The Thai dailies SIAM RAT and KKRUNGTHEP THURAKIT both carry commentaries in their 19 September issues on the U.S. plan to invade Haiti, remove the Haitian military leaders, and restore democracy to that country.

SIAM RAT carries a 1,000-word commentary by Chaiwat Yonpiam on page 14 entitled: "Haiti: The Last Choice." The commentary says it is clear that the United States is serious about invading Haiti after all the rhetoric, but it is giving Haiti a last chance to negotiate with a senior U.S. delegation visiting the Haitian capital.

The commentary says: "In his statement, President Clinton appears to have made a last appeal for support from the American people, whose disapproval of the invasion plan has been indicated in various polls."

The commentary continues: "It is worth noting that the allegations against Haiti mentioned by President Clinton are no different from those made prior to the U.S. military intervention in Grenada in 1993 [year as published], Panama in 1989, or the Persian Gulf in 1991. Similar propaganda was used in those situations."

The commentary adds: "It is clear that Clinton is trying to achieve success by diverting the attention of the American people from difficult domestic issues to the Haiti invasion."

The commentary concludes: "In addition to announcing the dispatch of a high-level delegation to Haiti, President Clinton also brought representatives of 24 countries to the White House to appear on television and show the American people that the invasion would not be carried out by the United States alone. In any event, if the invasion takes place, U.S. soldiers will make up some 90 percent of the invasion force."

KRUNGTHEP THURAKIT carries a 1,200-word commentary by Kasem Atchaisai on page 4 entitled: "China Reads Clinton's Mind Correctly." The title refers to a

PEOPLE'S DAILY article that claims President Clinton "will be troubled by reaction to his Haiti invasion plan at home and abroad, particularly when he tries to find support for intervention in the Caribbean nation."

The commentary says: "We realize that the United States does not really want to invade Haiti. Its actions thus far have shown its lack of certainty due to concerns about casualties on both sides and a loss of popularity among voters. It is not strange, therefore, that U.S. agencies have stepped up their psychological and propaganda campaign aimed at the Haitian military leaders; for example, by dropping leaflets above the Haitian capital and carrying out military maneuvers visible to the Haitian population and military leaders.

"Meanwhile, the United States has made it known to the Haitian military that there is always a way out if it retreats or returns power to the former civilian government. Publicity about the lightning-quick invasion capability of U.S. forces could also serve to demoralize the Haitian military leaders and their soldiers. These soft and hardline U.S. approaches are a U.S. attempt to get General Cedras to surrender by emphasizing its intention to invade Haiti.

"It is clear that President Clinton must be anxiously waiting to hear if Gen. Cedras will capitulate or fight to the death. He probably does not sleep very well. As the situation has developed, the invasion of Haiti depends on Gen. Cedras—whether he decides to fight or seeks asylum abroad. If he decides to fight he must be mad. He must be determined to beat Clinton even if he loses his life. China's analysis is correct when it says Clinton will be traumatized by waging a war against this small country. It is apparent that China is trying to maintain its prestige as a major power that does not always agree with U.S. actions. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, is Thailand going to say anything?"

Article Assails Treatment of Al-Arqam Group

BK1709123594 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 10 Sep 94 p A7

[Article by Dr. Chokchuang Chutinathon: "Asean blighted by religious intolerance"]

[Text] The strong-arm tactics and the intolerant treatment by the Thai and Malaysian governments towards the al-Arqam religious sect of Malaysia is indeed shocking. Al-Arqam has been unjustly banned in Malaysia and its leader forcefully deported from Thailand.

The al-Arqam is a peace-loving Islamic religious group in Malaysia with a membership of about 100,000. They have never been known to commit any crimes or violent acts. Yet today the governments of Thailand and Malaysia are treating them like criminals to be roughly arrested, forcefully expelled and then detained under draconian laws.

What has happened to our free, democratic societies in Asean? What has happened to our common-sense rule of justice...that a person or a group is innocent until proven otherwise. Moreover, have we no kindness and gratitude to show to the al-Arqam business investors who have been here for 10 years, giving jobs to hundreds of Thai workers to help our economy? Now, when they are in trouble with their Malaysian government due to religious and political intolerance, we (the Thai government) betray our good friends and join Malaysia and three other Asean members to attack the wounded al-Arqam group like sharks in a frenzy after smelling blood.

Thailand has had a relatively good record for human rights and religious freedom in the past. However, under the influence of Asean, Thailand has recently violated human rights. A couple of months ago Thailand bowed under Indonesian pressure to harass a conference on East Timor held in Bangkok. This month, under Malaysian pressure, Thailand forcefully and suddenly expelled seven al-Arqam members including its leader.

In a democratic society there is religious freedom, which means the freedom to worship or believe according to one's conscience and the State has no right to restrict this most basic human right unless one's beliefs violate other people's human rights. Thus the intolerant actions taken by the Thai and Malaysian governments are gross violations of human rights and are certainly unacceptable to the international community.

The al-Arqam religious sect has been banned in Malaysia because their government claimed they have "deviated" from Malaysia's Islamic, mainstream religion. The government of Malaysia has also accused them of maintaining a suicide squad in Thailand and thus has banned all of its 250 school and business concerns. The Thai authorities have strongly denied the existence of such a squad and that the al-Arqam has not committed any crime in Thailand. The al-Arqam sect has lived peacefully both in Malaysia for 26 years, and in Thailand for 10 years.

Suppression of dangerous extremist groups or terrorist groups, although legitimate, should not lead us to the illegitimate, irresponsible suppression of innocent minority groups and thus lead us to violate human rights (which include religious freedom or liberty of conscience).

Let us not forget that in our hunt for terrorist groups or so called "deviationists" we can be misled by a non-freedom-loving "friend" Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, to meet a more dangerous enemy called tyranny which can certainly destroy our hard-earned democracies if we neglect concerns for human rights, justice, and individual religious freedom for minority groups.

Events of the last few months where Thailand has been acting under pressure from Malaysia to harass the al-Arqam members together present a shocking example of

intolerance and religious bigotry and the most unprecedented, joint, international violation of human rights in the modern history of the Asean nations. Imagine five nations, in the name of solidarity, joining forces to bully and ban a small minority religious group that has done no known harm to society and has not committed a single crime.

Not one of the ridiculous allegations the Prime Minister of Malaysia made against al-Arqam has been proven in court. Yet five Asean nations have already condemned them as guilty by banning them. The verdict is "guilty until proven otherwise" or "guilty because Malaysia says so." What kind of legal justice is this? If we were the innocent victims, would we like others to treat us or ban us like this when we have done nothing wrong?

The Thai Chuan government has denied that there is any violation of human rights or any religious persecution. It is simply an immigration law problem, they say. Since their passports were revoked by Malaysia, they had no more legal right to stay in Thailand so they had to be expelled.

In view of the present evidence, the al-Arqam sect is not a terrorist or a criminal group. Then why are they being banned and persecuted? The answer could be both religious and political. However, the more obvious answer must basically be due to their different religious belief.

The Malaysian government itself has openly declared and confirmed that the al-Arqam sect was banned because they have "deviated" from mainstream Islamic religion. Malaysia's National Fatwa Council the religious body that rules on Islamic orthodoxy, has banned al-Arqam too. The leader of the al-Arqam sect is accused of claiming to be the "Messiah," and having a "dialogue" with the prophet Mohammed, and predicting doomsday.

Malaysian police have arrested members of the sect as they distributed leaflets after a religious celebration and reportedly have seized pamphlets about the movement from the men outside a mosque.

Since when (in this enlightened 20th Century) is it wrong to have a different religious belief or faith? In this modern age and in our free democratic societies with our much greater understanding of human rights and religious freedom, how can we still have such inhumane religious intolerance! By banning a group because they believe differently (either in religion or in politics) is returning us to the Dark Ages when millions of "heretics" were tortured and killed by the Spanish Inquisition of the Papacy because they believed differently from the Roman Catholic Church.

During this dark age, Galileo and Copernicus were sent to prison or put under house arrest for believing that the earth is not the centre of the universe which was contrary to the Catholic Church's religious beliefs. In the 7th Century, owing to intense opposition to his "strange

ideas" and beliefs of the worship of "only one God," Mohammed (founder of Islam) and his followers were forced to flee from Mecca to Medina.

Have we learned nothing from history? Have we forgotten the painful lessons of history concerning political and religious intolerance and bigotry? How many millions of people in the past have suffered terribly or were killed because of intolerance?

Religious intolerance will most certainly lead to persecution, injustice, and gross violations of human rights and perhaps even religious wars (which are the most terrible and most persisting of wars). Today, on a wall of the Nazi Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, there is a famous grim reminder by George Santayana: "The one who does not remember history is bound to live it through again."

For Thai foreign policy, it is always good to have friendship with neighbouring Asean members; however, friendship or solidarity should not lead us to do evil or commit immoral acts or violate basic human rights. Have Thailand's fears of offending Malaysia (and thus affecting Asean solidarity) blunted its sensitivity to human rights?

Has Thailand lessened its sovereignty by following blindly Malaysia's repressive demands to suppress al-Arqam and allowed Malaysian police into Thai territory to arrest al-Arqam members? When was the last time Thai police were allowed to enter Malaysia to hunt for wanted criminals and terrorists that had escaped into Malaysia?

The Nation's editorial (Sept 4) made a note-worthy comment by asking whether "...the Thai government has made itself appear as a foolish pawn in a political game being played by a neighbouring Asean country." Asean should not be used as a tool of Malaysia to suppress innocent religious minority groups. The intolerant and dictatorial demands of Malaysia should not be accepted by other Asean members.

In conclusion, religious tolerance, justice, and respect for human rights must be given to all parties, even to a small religious minority group who believes differently from mainstream religion.

Malaysian Ambassador Responds

BK1709134794 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 17 Sep 94 p A6

[From the "Letters" column]

[Text] I would like to refer to Dr. Chokchuang Chutinathan's article in *THE NATION* newspaper of September 10th issue and would like to inform Dr. Chokchuang that in Malaysia two systems of law operate—one the normal civil law applicable to all citizens and the other the Islamic Law applied to Muslims.

A Malaysian Muslim has to adhere to both systems of law, but Islamic Law prevails over his family affairs and belief. The al-Arqam as an Islamic organization, falls under this category.

A separate judicial system administers Islamic Law. At the top of this system is the National Islamic Religion Council, which issues fatwas or religious rulings on whether or not a controversial action by a Muslim or Muslim Organization conforms to Islam. Like other religious and legal systems, Islam and its laws are based on a great body of scholarship and tradition which every Muslim should refer to and be guided by.

The al-Arqam movement was founded in 1968, on a claim by its founder Sheikh Suhaimi that his teachings were "given" to him by the Prophet Muhammed, whom he further claimed to have met in person. In Islam, while Muhammed is our Prophet and the last one, he was a human being and had died. Claims by someone of meeting the Prophet in person is against a basic tenet of Islam. If such a claim is accepted, such a person will be free to change Islam to his whims and fancy. Islam was revealed to Prophet Muhammed by God and these revelations are contained in the Koran and cannot be changed.

Ashaari, who assumed the leadership of al-Arqam in 1986 continued this deviationist teaching. As he could meet the Prophet as well as Sheikh Suhaimi, who had also died, his teachings were therefore right and cannot be opposed. He also claimed to be holy and an Islamic leader who will lead a great Islamic revival.

This he further claimed is Allah's promise and therefore those who oppose this claim was against Allah's will. His followers were compared to the early followers of the Prophet who were prepared to die to fulfill this promise. It is these false claims that led the Nation Islamic Religious Council to issue, as early as 1986 a fatwa, that Ashaari's teachings was deviationist. Following this fatwa, Ashaari fled abroad.

The al-Arqam continued to defy the Islamic Religious Council and intensified inculcation of the cult of Ashaari. Since he had been promised by Allah to lead Islam Ashaari inculcated into his followers that others are wrong and must be opposed. And despite fines and jail terms imposed by Islamic courts on some of its members, al-Arqam and Ashaari persisted with his falsehood. Ashaari had also consistently refused invitations to dialogue by the Religious Council and had instead stated non-recognition of the Council and all its fatwas.

The decision to ban al-Arqam and detain Ashaari was taken by the government reluctantly after past attempts to persuade Ashaari to return to the true path of Islam failed. While the fatwa against al-Arqam was a religious one, the detention of Ashaari and a few of his followers is based on security considerations.

Malaysia is a multi-racial and multireligious country, and its well-being depends on the different races living

together harmoniously. Racial and religious harmony in Malaysia and for that matter anywhere else, does not come automatically, but has to be worked at.

In the 1970s a group of fanatical Islamic deviationists attacked a police station in Batu Pahat, Johore and killed 16 policemen. Malaysian leaders and its security agencies are also acutely aware of the tragedies of the cults of Perry Mason, Jim Jones and more recently David Koresh. The followers of Ashaari and especially the children in al-Arqam schools are inculcated to accept every word and deed of their leader as the truth and will act on his behalf without question. It is not difficult to imagine the danger this cult represents. The Internal Security Act under which Ashaari is detained is a preventive law, to avoid such a possibility. A very few are affected for the good of all.

It is easy for Dr Chokchuang to accuse the Malaysian Government and our leader Dr Mahathir Mohamed of being tyrannical, of not respecting religious freedom. Can the professor and others of his ilk, who are not well versed about Islam and the situation in Malaysia guarantee our peace, stability and prosperity if his brand of unfettered freedom were to be followed and practised in Malaysia.

What has happened to the Soviet Union? I have also not seen any writings by the professor, the Muslim Lawyers Club of Thailand and others, against the blatant abuse of freedom in Bosnia and the Palestinians.

On the question of religious freedom in Malaysia, may I quote to the professor the following report by ASIAWEEK magazine, "Unlike many other countries, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Muslim and other places of worship exist harmoniously in Malaysia." (ASIAWEEK, September 14, 1994 issue—Letters and Comments column). For Dr Chokchuang's information, ASIAWEEK is not owned by the Malaysian government.

I can understand the professor's concerns about freedom and democracy in light of Thailand's history. Malaysia is however a different country with different conditions.

Unlike the professor, the Thai Government understands Malaysia better and its decision to cooperate with us to deport Ashaari and his colleagues to Malaysia, is to my mind based not on its lack of respect for freedom and democracy but on the realization that a good neighbour and friend helps each other and that insecurity and instability in one will ultimately affect the other, directly or indirectly. It is also on this belief that Malaysia had and will continue to cooperate with Thailand on common problems. The actions taken against Ashaari were taken with due regard to proper diplomatic practice and in accordance with the law.

All Asean countries practice political and economic systems and have been successful in bringing peace, security and prosperity to their citizens.

We are being taken as examples to be followed. Yet the kind of democracy each of us follow is based on our own tradition and conditions.

We eschew total and unfettered freedom as this is a sure way to chaos and anarchy, which in the end will lead to the loss of the freedom each of us now enjoy.

As a Malaysian, I am insulted by Dr Chokchuang's allegation that I live under a tyrannical government. Although I am a government servant and representing my country here in Thailand, I am first and foremost a citizen and a voter and see no justification for the professor's tirade.

Malaysians will not accept tyranny and our right to choose our government through the ballot box have never been taken away from us by the so called tyrannical government.

[Signed] Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Alias

Ambassador of Malaysia

Deputy Minister Cites al-Arqam Contributions

BK1909044194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 94 p A3

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina insisted yesterday the al-Arqam Islamic sect, which is facing a crackdown in Malaysia, poses no threat to Thailand and its business activities here benefit the country. He was responding to reports that some Malaysian members of the sect remain in Thailand despite the deportation of their leader.

"I don't know how many of them remain in Thailand. I don't pay attention because they are not an illegal group here. Even though they are illegal somewhere else, they have never caused us trouble during their stay in Thailand," Den said. "They are just like ordinary foreigners. And we treat them the way we feel about them."

Thai police deported the al-Arqam leader and several of his top followers on September 2 after rounding them up in the North. The crackdown showed evident coordination between the Malaysian Embassy, the Foreign Ministry and the Police Department, while top Interior Ministry officials claimed they were not kept abreast of what was going on. The deportation took place when Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut was in China.

Al-Arqam is known to have considerable business and political connections with Chawalit's New Aspiration Party. Den, an NAP deputy leader, said al-Arqam's activities in Thailand served the Thai government's policy of promoting foreign investment.

"They bring in investment money and have never caused us trouble," he said.

The deportation has triggered human rights protests in Thailand and Malaysia. The latest edition of NEWSWEEK magazine portrays the sect as an inward-looking

and peaceful group of unorthodox religious followers. The international magazine says no al-Arqam member has ever been publicly linked with an act of violence, and raised the question of whether al-Arqam is a national security threat or simply a political threat to Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir.

Malaysian officials disparage the sect followers' "blind faith" in leader Ashaari Mohammad, who they say has the potential to become Malaysia's "David Koresh" (the American sect leader who inspired a massacre in Waco, Texas) and cause serious political, social and security problems in multi-racial Malaysia, which has experienced racist violence in the past.

Malaysia's Ambassador to Thailand Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Alias, in a letter to THE NATION, has defended his government's decision to outlaw the sect which he described as a suicide-pact cult. Malaysia's "well-being depends on the different races living together harmoniously," the envoy said. Sect leader Ashaari had "inculcated into his followers that others are wrong and must be opposed," the ambassador said.

Zainal likened the al-Arqam to the suicidal cults of Jim Jones and David Koresh, adding that, "It is not difficult to imagine the danger this cult represents." The Internal Security Act (ISA), under which Ashaari has been detained, is "to avoid such a possibility," he wrote.

Article Criticizes Cairo Population Conference

BK1709140494 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 94 p A6

[Article by Lim Eng: "Battle of sexes revisited in Cairo"]

[Text] At the UN-sponsored conference on population and development in Cairo where the so-called women's issues were debated, it was ironic to see men continue to dominate the podium as well as the headlines. Equally problematic was the fact that at the same venue where the supposedly crucial problem of the "developing world" was discussed, the input came mainly from the "developed" countries.

This is by no means a matter of coincidence. In the same way that male delegates hijacked the meeting, the industrial nations shamelessly assumed the representation of their less affluent peers. The outcome of the conference certainly lent itself to this conclusion.

First of all, the conference considers containing the world's population growth primarily as the responsibility of the female as if a child could be conceived without a man's collaboration. Seen in this light, it is only natural to regard contraception and sterilization as yet another "women's problem", which is totally misleading.

What this grave misrepresentation does, in essence, is permit the world's minority (men, of course) to shift the heavy burden of limiting the global population growth rate—a bi-gendered responsibility—onto the woman

although it is universally acknowledged that male sterilization, for example, is easier, cheaper, and safer to perform than female sterilization. Ask Mr Condom if you have any doubts.

In the democracy-crazed world such as ours, it is a painful reality that the male minority continues to be allowed to dictate to the female majority. And at the Cairo conference, they were allowed to do so in the company of and with a nod from both big and small freedom-loving nations. Lest we say this is ridiculous, we are being ridiculous ourselves.

But thanks to Nafis Sadik, chairwoman of the conference, women's rights and their choices in planning families were on the agenda. But regrettably its discussion strayed away from the real issue. The question of woman's rights and choices has nothing to do with the number of contraceptive means that should be made available to women or the "right" number of children a woman should have. The real issue is much simpler and more critical than that.

At the heart of the whole wrangle is if women worldwide were to make their own decision about anything, that would mean they could no longer accept the other sex's word as divine. Can men stand this basic revelation? The question of rights and choices among women has never been and will never be a woman's problem. Women, most if not all have no problem making decisions or exercising their rights. Let us return the problem to where it belongs.

If this is not telling enough, let's look at the problem where it is most obvious—in the conference's most crucial document, the Programme of Action. One of the sections deals with the empowerment of women. Try to translate the word and one gets a headache. The translation either turns out to be vague and meaningless or totally alien. In many languages there is simply no equivalence of empowerment. Even in a predominantly English-speaking country like the US, the concept behind the term is still being debated in universities as well as in executive boardrooms nationwide. Use it to break the ice and one surely gets a strange look from a partner. It is thus not surprising at all that few people are familiar with it because the term is a recent creation for the lexicon of international aid donors and the like.

To put it quite simply, this vocabulary means to enable someone, in this case, to have power. But let's not concern ourselves at the moment with the amount of power women are to get although it is also an interesting point. Let's look at the word barely as it is. One cannot help but wonder who enables whom. In fact, why do we need this enabling at all?

Does it mean that after men have already established that women alone are to be responsible for limiting the world's population growth rate, they have also decided not to give women any means to do it. Here, it does not look like we are talking about the basic rights of women,

but the privilege of men. In other words, women can have as many choices as men see fit. Otherwise, they have no choice.

By implication of course, the Cairo Document—which was authored mainly by men—has recognized the right and power of one sex over the other, instead of condemning it. This is very dangerous; too many social tragedies have already happened and will continue to happen because of this over-valuation of men. Female infanticide, girls' genital mutilation, and female prostitution, to name a few.

No less troubling was the general perception that these social tragedies are exclusive problems of developing countries as a result of too many births. Again, this is gravely misleading.

The number of births in a family has little, if at all, to do with these tragic cases. The more important and relevant factors are the baby's gender and their parents' economic status. The sweeping accusation that these social tragedies are problems of the developing countries have obscured the real causes: the over-valuation of male and the disproportionate distribution of economic wealth and resources within a nation's boundaries and beyond.

It is now an established fact that a quarter of the world's people in the developed world consume over 70 per cent of the world's shrinking resources, leading the rest to scramble for the remaining scraps. If these self-righteous industrial nations are partly at fault with the poverty and poverty-related syndromes on the other side of the globe, what justification do they have to blame their less affluent peers for their material deprivation. The only richness poor families and poor nations possess are their own people. It is so predictable that developing countries would strike back, and they did. They would continue to resist any attempts from outside to regulate the last pool of their resources now that oil, timber, minerals, and commodities their soil are no longer theirs.

Also, their call for countries in the northern hemisphere to discuss the links between population and development fell on deaf ears. References to abortion, sex education and women's health care are controversial, but they are not an immediate matter of life and death. For many people in the developing world, when your stomach complains, your mind and soul have to listen.

For many developing nations, it is not only unfair but hypocritical of the richer nations to hold on to their own excesses while pressuring others to give up theirs.

The least we can do in the aftermath of the Cairo Conference is to do away with hypocrisy. Let us instead face the real challenge and ensure that men and women need not be at each other's mercy in their pursuit for life, liberty, and happiness as nations cease to impose themselves onto others. This must be today's priority, dot a 20-year goal.

Amnuai's Nam Thai Party Officially Registers

*BK1709131294 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Sep 94 p 2*

[Text] The Nam Thai Party under the leadership of former deputy prime minister Amnuai Wirawan officially registered with the Interior Ministry's Political Party Registration Division yesterday. A party executive committee member, Phongthon Siriyothin, handed in a list of 6,669 members to Interior deputy permanent secretary Chaiwat Hutacharoen who was acting registrar in the absence of permanent secretary Ari Wong-araya. It will take the ministry another 30 days to process the registration before a political party certificate is issued.

Mr Phongthon said most of Nam Thai's members were residents of the Northeast where one third of Thailand's people lived. However, he could not say if the party would field candidates in every province.

First-Half Increase in Imports, Exports Noted

BK1709124994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 94 p B2

[Text] Thailand's imports and exports have increased both in terms of value and volume in the first half of this year, according to a Siam Commercial Bank report. The value of total exports in the first half of 1994 is Bt [baht] 521.42 million which is up 23.7 per cent from the same period last year, while imports have increased to Bt635 million, resulting in a trade deficit of Bt113.12 million.

Based on the figures, the bank believes the import and export values at the end of this year will grow by 15 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively. And there will be bright prospects for Thailand's exports particularly to Asean in the second half of this year as a result of tariff reductions among Asean members to enhance free trade under the Asean Free Trade Area agreement.

In the first half of this year, Thailand's imports of consumer goods increased by 24.5 per cent or Bt66.57 million and raw-material and semi-raw material goods increased by 12.4 per cent.

Ministry Spokesman on Hurd, Jiang Zemin Visits

*BK1609134594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] A regular press conference was held in Hanoi on Thursday by the Press Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. Here is our review of the conference:

When asked by REUTER and AFP correspondents on the activities of the British foreign secretary on human rights in Vietnam, Mr. Ngo Van Hoa, deputy director of the Press Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said:

[Begin Ngo Van Hoa recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] During talks with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Manh Cam, British Foreign

Secretary Douglas Hurd said the human rights issue was an internal affair of Vietnam, and Great Britain did not have an intention to intervene. Great Britain wanted to know about four individual cases in Vietnam. Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam highly appreciated the (?information) by his British counterpart, and promised to provide Great Britain with any relevant information. [end recording]

Mr. Ngo Van Hoa was also asked about the Vietnam-Cambodia relations, and the new Cambodian immigration law.

[Begin Ngo Van Hoa recording] The approval of the law on immigration by the Cambodian National Assembly, and the subsequent massacres of Vietnamese nationals living in Cambodia have worried the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese leaders have sent letters to their Cambodian counterparts expressing concern and urgently asking that effective measures be taken to check the Khmer Rouge's (?barbarous) crimes, acts of inciting national hatred, and racial discrimination and the sabotaging of good neighborliness between Vietnam and Cambodia. In the letter sent to Prime Minister Ranariddh on 27 August by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and the letter sent to the Cambodian foreign minister by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam on 24 August, Vietnam proposed that the two countries should soon set up an expert working group on Vietnamese nationals living in Cambodia as agreed upon by the joint Vietnam-Cambodia communique released in April 1994. Vietnam wants to enter into talks as soon as possible before the law on immigration comes into force so as to reach an [word indistinct] solution on the issue in accordance with international law in the interest of the peoples of both countries. Vietnam has already set up an expert working group to hold talks with their counterpart. Vietnam welcomes Prime Minister Ranariddh's assurance that his government will set up a working group soon to so the two countries would enter into negotiations as soon as possible. [end recording]

On Vietnam-U.S. relations, Mr. Ngo Van Hoa said Vietnam and the United States have made intensive preparations for the location of the liaison offices in the capitals of the two countries. The time is not yet fit for the opening of the liaison offices.

Asked about the timing of Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to Vietnam, Mr. Ngo Van Hoa said that since the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China in 1991, exchange of visits have been held every year by leaders of the two countries to promote and expand the relations. President Jiang Zemin has accepted Vietnam's invitation to visit Vietnam, and the visit will be made at the most suitable time for both countries.

Hanoi Radio Reports Conclusion of Tomsen Visit

BK1709135994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Mr. Peter Tomsen, U.S. principle deputy assistant secretary of state, visited Vietnam from 14 to 16 September. During his stay in Hanoi, Mr. Peter Tomsen was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam; Deputy National Defense Minister Nguyen Thoi Bung; Deputy Interior Minister Le Minh Huong; Doan Manh Giao, deputy minister in the Head Government Office; and officials from Vietnam's MIA Office.

Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai held a meeting with Mr. Peter Tomsen on bilateral relations and other international and regional issues of mutual concern. Both sides said the meeting was useful and constructive. This morning, 17 September, Mr. Peter Tomsen left Hanoi at the conclusion of his visit to Vietnam.

ASEAN Chief Said To Favor Vietnamese Membership

BK1909031494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The ASEAN Secretary General Ajit Singh said Vietnam should apply to join ASEAN as soon as possible. Speaking in Singapore, he said all ASEAN member countries support Vietnam joining ASEAN. He also said ASEAN will reform its structure to play a growing important role inside and outside the region. The reform will occur before the organization admits more members.

Inspection, Forestry Delegations Visit PRC

BK1609142194 Hanoi VNA in English 1243 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—A delegation of the State Inspectorate led by its General Inspector Nguyen Ky Cam began a friendship visit to China from Sept. 10 as guest of the Chinese Supervision Ministry.

During its stay there, the delegation was received by Mr. Wei Jianxing, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Commission for Inspection of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who introduced the Vietnamese inspectors China's reform process in the past ten years, he expressed his desire to further develop the friendship and cooperation between the two inspecting bodies.

The Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the host ministry led by its Minister Cao Qingze during which the two sides reviewed the latest economic developments, and supervision and inspection work in each country, they also compared notes on strengthening their cooperation.

On September 13 the delegation left Beijing for other provinces and cities in China.

A delegation of Vietnam's Ministry of Forestry led by its Minister Nguyen Quang Ha also began a working visit to China from September 10 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Forestry.

While there, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with Forestry Minister Xu Youfang during which the two sides exchanged views on possibilities for bilateral cooperation in the coming period.

On September 13 the Vietnamese guests were received by Mr. Chen Junsheng, member of the National People's Congress.

The delegation left Beijing on September 14 to visit other localities in China.

HANOI MOI Delegation Visits China

BK1909071494 Hanoi VNA in English 0611 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19—A delegation of the daily HANOI MOI led by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Cong Nghia Hoan paid a working visit to China from Sept. 10-17 as guest of Director General of the Beijing daily MAN YUNLAI.

While there the delegation was received by Mr. Qiang Wei, member of the standing committee and head of the propaganda board of the Beijing party committee, who introduced the Vietnamese journalists some major achievements recorded by the capital people in their current reform process. Mr. Qiang Wei expressed his desire to further consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two capitals.

On Sept. 12, the delegation was also received by Director General Man Yunlai and Editor-in-Chief Luu Xiaoshan during which the latter introduced their five publications including three dailies and two magazines to the former.

The Vietnamese guests toured Tianjin City, some production establishments and scenic places.

Vo Van Kiet Receives New Cambodian Ambassador

BK1809143094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received in Hanoi on Saturday Cambodian Ambassador Meas Sot, who paid him a courtesy visit at the beginning of his term of office in Vietnam.

The new Cambodian ambassador said that the Cambodian people and the Royal Government have always wished for fine development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking to his guest, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed his wish that Cambodia will soon have a stable peace so as to restore and develop it in all fields. He also voiced the Vietnamese Government's concern over the

immigration law recently passed by the Cambodian National Assembly, and hoped that the Cambodian Royal Government will strictly carry out its commitments mentioned in the letter sent to the Vietnamese Government on the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

Australia Concerned Over Cambodian Immigration Law

BK1609150294 Hanoi VNA in English 1351 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 16—"The Australian Government shares the concerns of the Vietnamese Government over the treatment of the ethnic Vietnamese population in Cambodia".

A note sent by the Australian Embassy to the South East Asia and South Pacific Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs relating to Australia's stance on the immigration law recently passed by the National Assembly of the Royal Government of Cambodia, further says:

"The Australian Embassy would like to advise that the Australian Government has made representations both in Canberra and in Phnom Penh to the Royal Government of Cambodia expressing its concern at the implications of the new immigration law. The Australian Government shares the concerns of Vietnamese Government over the treatment of the ethnic Vietnamese population in Cambodia, many of whom have been resident in that country for generations. The Australian Government believe that the manner in which the Royal Government of Cambodia handles the issue of the ethnic Vietnamese will be closely scrutinised by the international community which places high value on the observance of accepted international standards of human rights".

Radio Criticizes Cambodian Immigration Law

BK1509092994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 1400 94

[Station commentary]

[Text] A five-year old daughter of a Spanish couple working for the UN Center for Human Rights in Cambodia has been shot in the legs on September 12. (Fernando Beso), the head of the UNHCR Representative Office in Cambodia officially asked the Cambodian Government to conduct an investigation into the terrorist acts against foreigners. Meanwhile, international organizations have expressed concern over the new law on immigration recently adopted by the Cambodian National Assembly. Our radio's comment on the adoption of this law:

When the new immigration law was adopted by the Cambodian National Assembly, the Phnom Penh-based correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE

described how the law has created indignation in neighboring countries. The correspondent said: The law was contrary to the principle of the UN Charters, international conventions, and legal documents on civil rights and other rights for freedom. The law did not abide by provisions in the Paris Agreement on Cambodia.

The paper ASIA TIMES recently published an article saying the nature of the law was to expel those who are not Khmer, even though they may have lived in Cambodia for a long time. The law was described as an excuse to expel all Vietnamese nationals from Cambodia. The article added that the law reflected racial discrimination against foreign residents, especially Vietnamese residents.

General comment on the law was that it has no provisions preventing mass expulsion and this could pave a way for further massacre against Vietnamese residents, forcing hundreds of Vietnamese residents to return to Vietnam despite the fact that the Cambodian Government repeatedly said that the law did not focus on the Vietnamese people.

(Peggy Ducass), a representative of the UNHCR in Cambodia expressed concern that the new law could be considered a pretext for the expulsion of non-Khmer people from Cambodia.

Trade Talks Held with Russian Federation, CIS

BK1909071794 Hanoi VNA in English 0554 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 19—An informal talks took place here on Sept. 16-17 on the promotion of trade and investment cooperation with the Russian Federation, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Eastern Europe.

The talks, the first of its kind, was held jointly with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Vietnamese Entrepreneurs' Association in the Russian Federation (Vinaentrasso).

The talks focused on economic, trade and investment cooperation among Vietnamese entrepreneurs in the Russian Federation, CIS and Eastern Europe markets, who having granted legal status by resident countries are serving as a bridge linking Vietnam and these markets and turning out half of the total two-way trade value between Vietnam and those countries.

Vinaentrasso was established in January 1994 gathering more than 80 Vietnamese entrepreneurs in the Russian Federation.

Vo Van Kiet Holds Session on Rubber Production

BK1609101694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 September, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet had a working session with leading

officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and other concerned ministries and sectors regarding rubber development orientations for the years 2000-2005 and the reorganization of the Vietnam Rubber General Corporation.

Minister Nguyen Cong Tan and the director general of the Vietnam Rubber General Corporation presented reports on rubber production in the past, a project on the development of Vietnam's rubber branch for the years 2000-2005, and a project on the organization and management of the Rubber General Corporation as well as its operating procedures.

After representatives of the ministries and sectors concerned expressed their views, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet concluded: The rubber branch plays an important role not only in the national economy but also in social development and national defense and security, especially in the border areas. In the short term, the rubber branch is one sector that has the prerequisites to participate effectively in the movement to cover denuded land and hilly areas with greenery, restore the environment, create jobs for working people, and build the infrastructure in a number of regions. With their great potential in terms of land, labor, and market consumption, the agricultural sector and the localities should make every effort to reach the target of putting 700,000 hectares of land under rubber cultivation by the year 2005.

The prime minister suggested that good survey and planning results should be used to zone off new rubber-growing areas in the localities and that measures must be taken to guarantee the complete fulfillment of all local rubber planting targets.

Regarding the processing industry, the prime minister stressed: It is necessary to invest money to modernize the equipment and technology currently being used by preliminary processing facilities to guarantee high product quality while at the same time building more preliminary processing plants to keep up with an increase in hectareage under rubber cultivation. It is necessary for the rubber branch to make every effort to produce processing equipment, gradually reduce the volume of imported processing machinery, work toward the goal of exporting rubber products to create sources of in-depth investment capital, develop the technology to make products based on semi-processed rubber, and make direct use of advanced technology instead of clinging to the current preliminary processing stage.

The prime minister concurred with a recommendation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on the establishment of the Vietnam Rubber General Corporation. He stressed that while carrying out its activities this organization should harmonize its relations with the Rubber Association to create the strength to make Vietnam's rubber branch develop quickly and on par with the position and potential of a major economic and technological sector.

Nong Duc Manh Inspects Election Preparations

BK1909123694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] During mid-September, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh visited and inspected preparations for the upcoming People's Councils elections in Tay Ninh, Song Be, and Dong Nai Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City.

In Tay Ninh, after holding a working session with leading cadres of the provincial party committees, people's councils, and people's committees to hear briefings on the socioeconomic situation, party building task, and preparations for the elections, Chairman Nong Duc Manh received and exchanged views with more than 200 representatives of voters in the province. Through this meeting, he firmly grasped the local situation and noted the provincial proposals to the central government.

In Song Be and Dong Nai, Chairman Nong Duc Manh and deputies of these two provinces heard briefings by leading cadres of provincial Party Committees, People's Councils, and People's Committees on socioeconomic situation and on preparations for the upcoming People's Councils elections at the three levels.

Concerning preparations for the elections, Chairman Nong Duc Manh commended these provinces for their efforts in urgently formulating plan and providing organizing guidance for the elections strictly in accordance with the law, thereby ensuring democracy in the elections and making this a true, wide, and far-reaching political activity among the masses so as to elect most qualified persons to the people elected organs.

In Ho Chi Minh City, Chairman Nong Duc Manh and deputies of the city inspected preparations for the elections. The chairman commended Ho Chi Minh City for carrying out the preparation work in an urgent manner and in accordance with the law. The National Assembly chairman and the city deputies inspected work at the First Precinct and at Nguyen Thai Binh Ward.

Assembly Vice Chairman Views Council Elections

BK1609134794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Interview with National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu by an unidentified reporter carried in "this week's issue" of DAI DOAN KET; place, date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Reporter] Is there any lesson of experience to be drawn from previous elections that can be used in the coming elections to guarantee the people's genuine democratic rights and avoid the imposition of oppressive forms?

[Phung Van Tuu] The people's council elections conducted in 1989 saw initial changes made to achieve the

people's democratic rights. Shortcomings were unavoidable in certain areas, though. For instance, a local leader could recommend a namelist of candidates. Although it was only a proposal, such namelists were inevitably seen as an imposition of their will upon others. Generally speaking, the percentage of woman councilors who are not party members is still lower than expected. In certain localities, efforts to ensure the structural composition of councilors adversely affected the standards of councilors. In a number of villages, there is still a situation where people cast their votes to elect members of their own clans. This inevitably results in the election of undeserving people. According to a general check, in certain localities the percentage of disqualified village people's councilors released from duty is now 20 percent, give or take. Therefore, in the upcoming elections we must strive to ensure better observation of democratic principles and the law. Most importantly, we must choose well-deserving people to run for election.

Compared with the electoral law of 1989, the new law has two noteworthy points:

First is the role of the electoral council. The composition of the electoral council is now more flexible than before. Unlike before, when its duty was only to exercise supervision, the electoral council now has a more important duty; that is, to provide guidance on the conduct of elections in its locality.

Second is the role of the front at various levels in the compilation of lists of candidates. The old law only stipulated that the front committees at various localities were responsible for organizing consultative conferences to recommend candidates to run for election. The new law clearly stipulates that the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee is to guide local front committees on the conduct of consultations to select people to run for election and in oversight of the election process.

The program of consultations drafted by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee is also more specific than before. Thus the party—although it is a leader—does not attempt to overlap the work of other people; rather it entrusts the Electoral Council and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee with the specific duty of organizing and selecting candidates to run for election. Compared with before, there is a better guarantee of democracy under this new mechanism.

The implementation of those stipulations in the new law as well as in the consultative program put forward by the Fatherland Front are a must. More importantly, electoral organizations and fronts at various levels must realize their heavy duty to comply with the law correctly. This spirit has also been discussed in a party Central Committee Secretariat directive.

The people's council elections must be conducted in a truly democratic, law-abiding, safe, and thrifty fashion permeated by a festive atmosphere.

[Reporter] If after a final consultative conference there are still conflicting views between those attending a consultative conference and the leader of the locality concerned over the recommendation of candidates to run for election, how will this problem be resolved?

[Phung Van Tuu] The question of elections is, of course, inseparable from the question of the personnel involved. Therefore, the leadership's views cannot be ignored. But with the new mechanism, if certain candidates are rejected by the voters after the names of candidates have been presented at a consultative conference to solicit the views of voters, the leader of the locality concerned needs to rethink their view to see if the views of the party and the people are compatible.

[Reporter] In previous elections there were stipulations on the rights of independent candidates. In fact, this was mentioned purely for form's sake. Do you have any ideas on the right to independent candidacy this time?

[Phung Van Tuu] In the elections conducted in 1989, mention was made of the right to independent candidacy. That was not substantiated, however. It was already stated at voters' conferences that citizens had the right to run for election personally or to appoint others to run for election on their behalf. The new law has a separate article on independent candidacy. An independent candidate can apply to run in an election 45 days before the electoral date at the latest. Thus, before filing their applications, they have enough time to think and weigh the pros and cons prior to making a final decision.

When speaking about the issue of candidacy, we need to understand further what democracy is. There should not be the misunderstanding that we must have free candidacy to achieve democracy. In Western countries candidacy usually takes place in a seemingly boisterous fashion. In fact, this is aimed at serving the interests of the parties involved and the competition between the parties themselves. Almost all the candidates are recommended by parties. In these countries, if a person wants to run for election as an independent candidate, he must meet the prerequisites. For instance, he must put up some money as a security deposit and this amount of money is taken away for the public budget if the candidate fails to win a certain number of votes. This is to avoid a situation in which a candidate irresponsibly signs up for election out of impulse. In addition, because campaigning for an election is rather costly, in the Western countries the right to run in an election is seemingly reserved for the wealthy. In our country, there is a whole system that requires many steps of consultation and voters' conferences through which the people select, sort out, and finally elect well-deserving people. That is our democratic way of election.

Phan Van Khai Receives World Bank Vice President

BK1609150094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai cordially received in Hanoi on 15 September Mr. Guastam S. Kaji, vice president of the World Bank, now on a working visit to Vietnam.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai hailed the working visit of Mr. Kaji, thanked the World Bank for the initial assistance it has given Vietnam in the past, and expressed his satisfaction over the congruence of views between the World Bank and the Vietnam State Bank over newly-signed loans for the restructuring program for the three-year 1995-97 period.

The deputy prime minister expressed the hope that the World Bank, through its various loans programs and projects, would give more assistance to Vietnam in building its infrastructure and in readjusting its rural agricultural structure, especially in the fields of communications, water conservancy, education, public health, and regreening denuded land and bare hills.

World Bank Loan for Energy, Banking Improvements

BK1909031194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The World Bank plans to lend Vietnam another \$400 million to help Vietnam improve its energy system, irrigation system, and banking system. The World Bank's decision is a further indication of Vietnam's success in switching from a command economy to a market economy. In 1993, the World Bank lent Vietnam \$325 million.

Minister Details Socioeconomic Activity

BK1709135794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Mr. Le Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the Government Office, held a regular news conference at the Thong Nhut Palace in Ho Chi Minh City on the afternoon of 16 September with representatives of various media organs based in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces.

During the news conference the minister gave a briefing on the positive changes in various areas of socioeconomic activity throughout the country during July and August. Minister Le Xuan Trinh said: From now until the end of the year, the government will intensify its guidance over budgetary revenue collection, provide more windowpanes for infrastructure construction, and pay attention to containing inflation. The minister also made public the government's plan to carry out the party Central Committee's seventh plenum resolution on industrialization and modernization.

Influx of Foreign Investment Since 1987 Detailed

BK1809130794 Hanoi VNA in English 1230 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 18—Since the promulgation in 1987 of the law on foreign investment, over 1,010 foreign investment projects have been licenced with total prescribed capital of USD [U.S. dollars] 9.6 billion, creating 55,000 direct jobs and hundreds of thousands others in infrastructure construction, raw material production, and services.

Foreign investment in Vietnam is increasing rapidly both in terms of the number of projects and capital amount. In 1993, prescribed capital of foreign investment projects totalled nearly USD 3 billion, and in the first 7 months of this year, USD 1.73 billion as compared with only USD 360 million in 1988. There have been a number of projects with investment capital exceeding USD 200 million, prominently the Sao Mai Cement Joint Venture capitalized at USD 233 million and the Hualon Textile Corp. Vietnam, USD 242.7 million.

Some years ago, foreign investment projects were mostly located in the south, especially in Ho Chi Minh City and its adjacent areas. But investors have recently turned to Hanoi, Haiphong and other places in the north.

However, Ho Chi Minh City with 322 projects and USD 3.24 billion of prescribed capital still ranks first in foreign investment. The production sector accounted for 70.2 per cent and service sector 29.8 per cent of the number of projects. Top of the list is the consumer goods industry with nearly 200 projects totally capitalized at over USD 1 billion. A great number of them are in food and drink industry. It is followed by garment making, cloth dyeing, rubber, plastics, leather, footwear and chemical products. However textile industry still attracts the greatest investment capital.

Investments in construction rank second with 22 projects with a total capital of USD 77 million, and investment in hotel and restaurant businesses rank third with a combined capital of USD 506 million. Besides, there are 3 other projects in the field of production and distribution of electricity, clean water and natural gas. Other industries and services such as transportation, telecommunications, real estate, consultancy, banking and finance also magnetize substantial investments. After Ho Chi Minh City is Hanoi with 131 foreign investment projects totally capitalized at USD 1.6 billion. The number of the investment projects in tourist services account for more than 50 per cent and in industrial production, 36 per cent, of the city's total projects.

Hanoi's major industrial estates are also taking shape with foreign investment. The Sai Dong Industrial Estate is being built under a joint venture project between the Daewoo Group of South Korea and the Hanel Company of Vietnam. A USD 25.4 million project to build infrastructure for the Noi Bai Sepzone [special export processing zone] is afoot. This is a joint venture between the

Renong Group of Malaysia and the Hanoi Industrial Construction Company. Hanoi city expects to attract USD 2 billion of foreign investment until 1995.

Haiphong port ranks third with 22 projects with the total capital of USD 608 million, of which 11 projects are involved in industrial production and the rest in transportation and telecommunications, aquatic products, hotel business and sezone construction.

Some major joint-venture projects are under way. Noteworthy is a new cement plant to be built under a joint venture between Haiphong authorities, the Vietnam Cement Corp and Taiwan's Ching Fong Group, which has a legal capital of over USD 288 million. When completed, the plant will have a capacity of 2.8 million tons of cement per year, becoming Vietnam's biggest cement plant. Vinapipe, the first joint venture for producing steel pipes, has began trial production. This USD 9.3 million project is shared by the Vietnam Steel Company (VSC), and the Pusan Steel Pipe Corp, and Pohang Iron-Steel Co. Ltd., (Posco), both from South Korea. It is expected that another steel plant, also a joint venture between VSC and Posco will be put into operation by mid-1995. The plant has a design capacity of 200,000 tons of steel per year.

Apart from these cities, investment capital has also been poured into Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Minh Hai and Dong Nai Provinces.

However, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment has so far withdrawn licences of nearly 160 projects, because the parties lacked qualified management personnel or their product had no outlets, or some foreign partners failed to do business in a serious way.

Big efforts are being made by the Vietnamese Government to improve the country's investment environment and simplify its licensing process.

Development of Oil, Gas Industries Reviewed

BK1609110494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 94

[From the "Vietnam Economy" feature]

[Text] After more than 10 years of operation, Vietnam oil and gas industry has pumped up and exported over 20 million tonnes of crude oil. Though the figure remains modest, Vietnam has been included in the list of 44 oil producers in the world. It becomes the fourth largest oil producer in Southeast Asia behind Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei.

Vietnam's oil and gas industry has so far signed 27 product-sharing contracts on oil and gas exploration and exploitation with 15 international oil and gas companies. One of the most significant is the American-Japanese group comprising four companies led by Mobil of the United States, which has successfully drilled oil from

Block 051 in the Thanh Long oil field about 300 kilometers offshore from Vung Tau in southern Vietnam. It is the second time Mobil has operated in Thanh Long oil field. It was there in 1975 other American companies that had come to Vietnam, a little bit late, but had been operating effectively. [sentence as heard]

Together with Bach Ho, Dai Hung, and Rong oil fields, the first tonnes of crude oil will be pumped up from Thanh Long oil field later this year. Mitsubishi from Japan has discovered oil of great commercial deposit in Rang Dong oil field. Vietnam's oil and gas industry has nearly completed the installation of a (?complex concrete) pipeline for the transmission of gas from Long Hai to the Ba Ria power station. The group of companies from Great Britain, Japan, and Canada are constructing a gas pipeline of about 107 kilometers long from Bach Ho oil field (?capital).

Beside (?these efforts) of exploration and exploitation, Vietnam is paying attention to exporting crude oil. Vietnam Oil and Gas Export Import Company, known as Petechim, has over the past three years increased its export value by five times. In the first seven months of this year alone, oil and gas export turnover increased by 20 percent over the same period last year. Mr. Nguyen Van Lac, general director of Petechim, told the Voice of Vietnam that Vietnam crude oil is being exported to many countries in the world including Japan, Australia, and China. The first shipment of crude oil has just been exported to the United States.

Generally speaking, customers have highly appreciated the quality of Vietnam crude oil. However, to be more competitive in the market, Petechim has to increase its marketing, find outlets for its oil, and win trust from countries. In the future, Vietnam will have to develop the oil processing industry with [word indistinct] exporting crude oil as it does now. To this end, Vietnam will have to build a number of oil refineries and factories to turn out products from its own oil and gas reserves.

VNA Reelected to OANA Executive Council

BK1609145594 Hanoi VNA in English 1233 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY was re-elected as a member of the Executive Council of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) at the 9th Congress of OANA General Assembly held in Beijing, China, from September 12-14.

The VNA delegation to this congress, led by VNA General Director Do Phuong, also attended the 15th Session of the Executive Council and the 1st Session of the Technical Experts' Group held at the same time in Beijing.

The next congress of OANA General Assembly will be held in Tehran, Iran, in 1997.

Operations of Hoa Binh Power Plant Detailed

BK1809143494 Hanoi VNA in English 1217 GMT 18 Sep 94

[“Effective Operation of Hoa Binh Hydro-Electric Power Plant”—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA September (?18)—The hydro-electric power plant, the largest in Vietnam, has a design capacity of 1,920 mw [megawatts], accounting for 50 percent of the country's total capacity.

The eight-turbine plant was built with assistance from the former Soviet Union. Since the first turbine became operational in December [words indistinct], and the last was officially hooked to the national grid in April 1994.

Engineer Bui Thuc Kiet, director of the plant, made known that in actual operation, all the eight generator units of the plant reached their design capacity.

The plant's annual output has constantly increased. In 1989 and 1990, the plant with two operating generators supplied 1.3 billion kwh [kilowatt-hours], respectively. In 1991 and 1992, with four generators it supplied 3.3

billion kwh and 4.18 billion kwh. In 1993, with seven generators, it generated 4.7 billion kwh. By the end of April the plant had produced 1.46 billion kwh.

At this momentum, the Hoa Binh Power Plant is expected to reach a yearly output of over 8 billion kwh, presenting 65 percent of the whole country's planned output for 1994. It is estimated that if the water source abound, the electric output could reach to 10 billion kwh.

Besides of producing electricity, the Hoa Binh Power Plant has also helped in preventing floods, providing water for agriculture in the Red River delta including Hanoi capital, and regulating water for traffic on the Da and Red Rivers.

The Agriculture Ministry noted that thanks to the water from the Hoa Binh Reservoir, more than one million hectares of paddy in the Red River delta were saved from a long spell of drought in 1993. The Transport and Communications Ministry also made known that no boats and ships sailing on the Da River have been caught in shoals as they used to be in dry seasons.

Australia**Irish Prime Minister Arrives in Perth 17 Sep**

*BK1709164994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
1600 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds has begun an eight-day visit to Australia. Mr. Reynolds has arrived in Perth, Western Australia, at the start of his visit and will go to Canberra on Tuesday for talks with Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating. He is expected to brief Mr. Keating on the latest moves to achieve peace in the British province of Northern Ireland. Mr. Reynolds will also visit Melbourne and Sydney before going on to New Zealand.

Ireland's Reynolds on Peace Process

*BK1909034194 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0100 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds says it is up to the Australian Government to decide how it can best help the peace process in Northern Ireland. Mr. Reynolds is in the West Australian city of Perth at the start of an eight-day Australian visit which will include a meeting with Prime Minister Paul Keating tomorrow. Mr. Reynolds says he expects the possibility of Australian assistance in the process will be raised during his talks with Mr. Keating.

[Begin recording] [Reynolds] I will tell him about the ways and means I see of consolidating the peace process, but we will discuss all issues that we have to discuss and you can ask me that question afterward.

[Unidentified journalist] You would like to leave, though, with some form of assistance?

[Reynolds] I am not saying that. It is a matter for the Australian Government and the Australian prime minister as to how they feel. They can help us in consolidating the peace process in Ireland. [end recording]

Evans Seeks French Assurance on Nuclear Test Ban

*BK1909112594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT
19 Sep 94*

[Text] CANBERRA, Sept 19 (AFP)—Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans Monday sought an assurance

from a visiting French minister that France's moratorium on nuclear testing in the South Pacific would remain in place, an official said. Evans met with Overseas Territories and Departments Minister Dominique Perben here during the French minister's two-day visit to Australia.

"Mr Evans expressed the firm hope that France would maintain their moratorium on nuclear testing in the South Pacific region," a spokesperson for Evans told AFP.

On March 2 1992, France declared a moratorium on nuclear testing in the South Pacific, which is still in place.

Evans toasted with Perben the continuation of "very warm and very fruitful relations" between the two countries.

"We have differences from time to time," said Evans, adding "the nuclear testing one, we hope, will no longer be a source of differences between us in the future."

The talks also embraced bilateral relations, which both ministers described as being in "excellent shape," and potential cooperation between the two nations in the Indian Ocean, centering around the French overseas department of Reunion island.

Perben, who is to leave later for Sydney, said it was the first time that each side had expressed its views "so clearly." He is scheduled to give a speech on French [word indistinct] Pacific to the Foreign Correspondents' Association Tuesday.

Opposition Leader Comments on PRC Visit

*BK1709140694 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
1100 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] The Australian federal opposition leader, Alexander Downer, is calling on China to cut tariffs on Australian imports such as wool. On his return from China, where he'd had meetings with business and political representatives, Mr. Downer said he'd also emphasized the need to develop APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum:

[Begin Downer recording] I was heartened by the interest that the vice premier I spoke to—Vice Premier Li—took in APEC and the great enthusiasm in principle for APEC. And as far as bilateral issues are concerned, I think we have got to keep working to try to encourage the Chinese to reduce protection; both tariff and non-tariff protection. [end recording]

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